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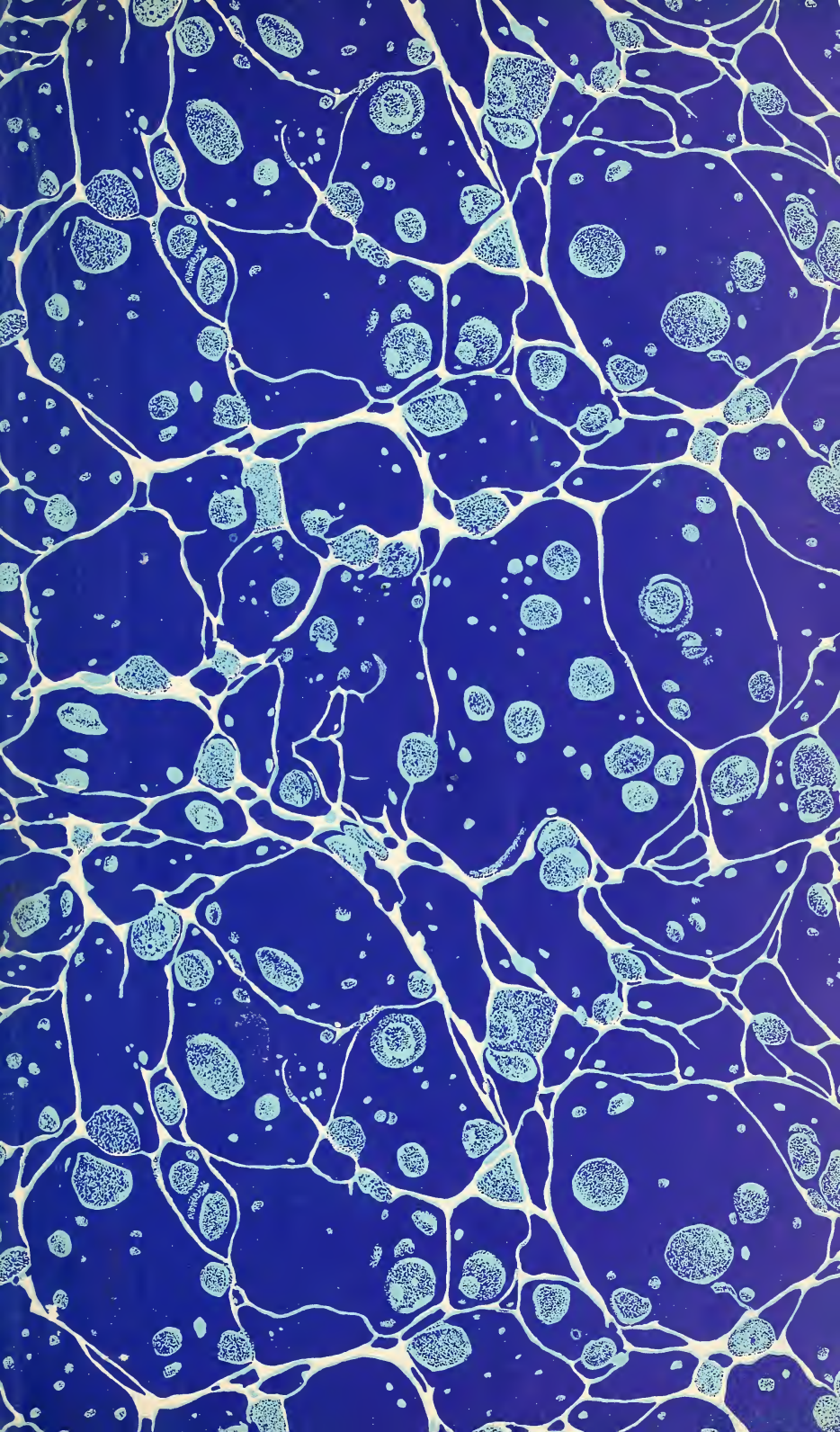
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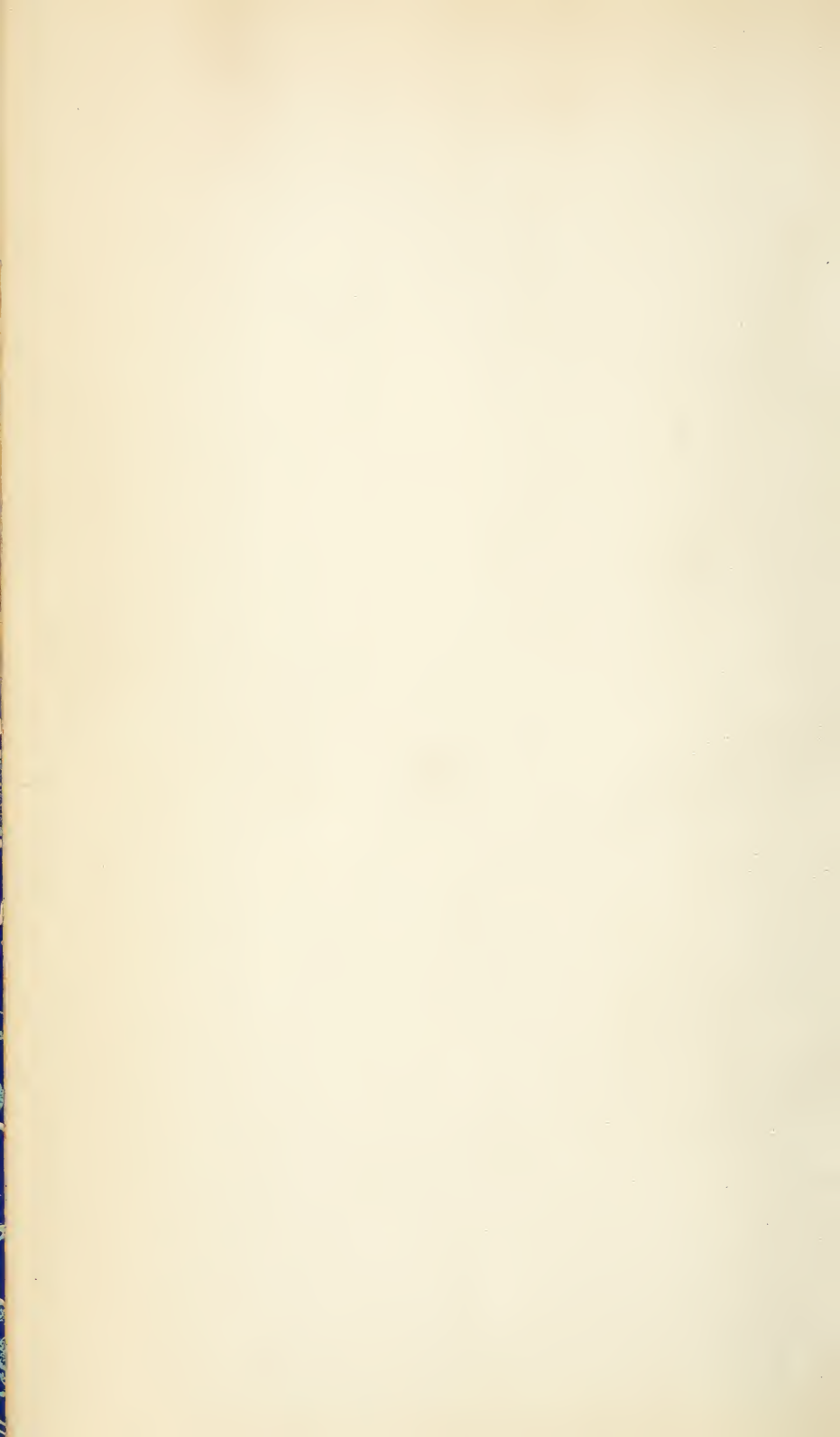
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United States Department of Agriculture

U.S.
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17001-17025

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1930]

17001. Adulteration of walnut halves. U. S. v. 13 Cases of Walnut Halves. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24268. I. S. No. 021075. S. No. 2506.)

On November 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 13 cases of walnut halves, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by I. Rice & Co., from Engleside, Pa., on or before June 18, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On December 4, 1929, T. M. Duche & Sons, New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be sorted so as to separate the good nuts from the bad and that the rejections from the sorting be destroyed or denatured.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17002. Adulteration and misbranding of tomato catsup. U. S. v. 19 Cases, et al., of Tomato Catsup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24344, 24345. I. S. Nos. 025729, 025730. S. Nos. 2593, 2594.)

On December 16, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 cases of tomato catsup at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Rush Canning Co., from Bentonville, Ark., in part on or about October 21, 1929, and in part on or about November 7, 1929, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Mid-Mountain Brand Tomato Catsup * * * Packed by Mid-Mountain Fruit Co. Bentonville, Ark."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation on the label "Tomato Catsup." was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an artificially colored product.

On January 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

6 ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17003. Misbranding of jellies. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Jelly in Jars, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 22773. I. S. Nos. 17743-x, 17744-x, 17745-x, 17746-x. S. No. 786.)

On May 12, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of New Mexico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 35 cases of jellies in jars and 5 pails of jellies, remaining in the original packages at Albuquerque, N. Mex., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the California Importing Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., March 30, 1928, and transported from the State of California into the State of New Mexico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The products contained in jars were labeled, in part: "Allegretti Special Riesling (or "Sherry," "Muscatel," or "Port") Jelly Alcohol not over 14% Allegretti Grape Products Co. Los Angeles, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the jellies in jars were misbranded in that the statements, "Riesling (or "Sherry," Muscatel," or "Port," as the case might be) Jelly," borne on the labels, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to Riesling and pectin, sherry and pectin, muscatel and pectin, and port and pectin jellies. Misbranding of the product contained in said pails was alleged for the reason that it was in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. It was further alleged in the libel that the statement, "Alcohol not over 14%," borne on the labels of the products contained in the said jars, was false and misleading, since the amount of alcohol actually present therein ranged from 2½ to 3½ per cent by weight.

On or about August 17, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17004. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 6 Cases of Decomposed Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23861. I. S. No. 08332. S. No. 1945.)

On April 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cases of shell eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Holtzapfel Hatchery, Elida, Ohio, April 12, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 12, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17005. Misbranding of wheat bran. U. S. v. 500 Sacks of Wheat Bran. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24481. I. S. No. 026929. S. No. 2746.)

On January 22, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of wheat bran, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., on or about December 2, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "100 Lbs. Wheat Bran and Screenings * * * G. B. R. Smith Milling Company, Sherman, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "100 Lbs.," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement made was incorrect.

On February 26, 1930, J. T. Gibbons (Inc.), New Orleans, La., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered,

and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be repacked and relabeled with the correct weight.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17006. Adulteration of figs. U. S. v. 298 Sacks of Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23985. I. S. No. 021138. S. No. 2244.)

On September 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 298 sacks of figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., consigned by the New England Storage Co., Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped from Portland, Me., on or about August 19, 1929, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 5, 1930, the claimant having failed to answer or file a motion to the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17007. Misbranding of process butter. U. S. v. 118 Tubs of Process Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24210. I. S. No. 016146. S. No. 2425.)

On or about November 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 tubs of process butter at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co., from Kansas City, Mo., September 20, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article bore among others the following markings: (Stencil) "Process Butter * * * 70 7 63;" (revenue Stamp) "60 Pounds—Sixty Pounds;" (3 strips each bearing statement) "1 lb."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the tubs were false, and misled and deceived the purchaser in that the statement "63" represented that each tub contained 63 pounds net of butter; for the further reason that the statement "70 7 63," on the label, was false and misleading; and for the further reason that the article was in package form and failed to bear a statement of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight and measure, since the quantity was not correctly stated.

On December 14, 1929, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17008. Misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Tomato Paste. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24407. I. S. No. 021445. S. No. 2661.)

On January 4, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of tomato paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Davis Canning Co., from Laurel, Del., on or about October 24, 1929, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Salsa Di Pomodoro Al Basilico, Marca Colombina Brand Pure Tomato Paste with Basil * * * Distributed and Guaranteed by Colombina Products Corporation Laurel, Delaware."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Salsa Di Pomodoro Pure Tomato Paste," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing undeclared artificial color.

On February 14, 1930, John Cuda (Inc.), Pittsburgh, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17009. Adulteration of filberts. U. S. v. 19 Bags, et al., of Filberts. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24341, 24342, I. S. No. 011315. S. No. 2598.)

On December 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bags of filberts, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Denver, Colo., and in part at Pueblo, Colo., consigned by Wm. A. Higgins & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about November 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17010. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 60 Boxes of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24222. I. S. No. 011282. S. No. 2475.)

On December 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 boxes of dried figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by James W. M. McGlone, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about October 2, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Acco Brand Selected String Figs G. B. New York Greek Product."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17011. Adulteration of dried figs. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Dried Figs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24301. I. S. No. 011290. S. No. 2493.)

On December 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cases of dried figs, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by Habicht Braun & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about October 30, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Acco Brand Selected String Figs G. B. New York * * * Criliopulo Bros. Calamata Greece G. B. Greek Product."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17012. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 50 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24376. I. S. No. 016922. S. No. 2626.)

On December 18, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 sacks of cottonseed meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Hendersonville, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Campobello Oil Mill from Campobello, S. C., on or about November 12, 1929, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "36 per cent Protein Cotton Seed Meal * * * Manufactured by Campobello Oil Mill. Campobello, S. C., Guaranteed Analysis for feed Protein 36%."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labeling, "Cotton Seed Meal," "36 per cent Protein," and "Guaranteed Analysis * * * Protein 36%," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to an article containing a less amount of protein, to wit, 33.4 per cent, and which was not a cottonseed meal but was cottonseed feed.

On February 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17013. Adulteration of canned stringless beans. U. S. v. 189 Cases of Canned Stringless Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24219. I. S. No. 017072. S. No. 2469.)

On November 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 189 cases of canned stringless beans, remaining in the original packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. M. Wagner & Co. (Inc.), from Baltimore, Md., on or about October 3, 1929, and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Musselman's Brand Fancy Quality Cut Green Stringless Beans * * * Packed by the C. H. Musselman Company Biglerville, Pa. U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17014. Adulteration of mineral spring water. U. S. v. 4 Cases of Mineral Spring Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23162. I. S. No. 03395. S. No. 1261.)

On October 20, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 cases of mineral spring water, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pura Water Co., from Atlanta, Ga., on or about July 31, 1928, and transported from the State of Georgia into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Benscot Natural Mineral Spring Water Benscot Mineral Springs Company, Austell, Cobb Co. Ga. Distributed solely by Pura Water Co. * * * Atlanta, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal and vegetable substance, and in that small quantities of the water contained the colon-aerogenes group of organisms.

On February 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17015. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 17 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.
(F. & D. No. 24565. I. S. No. 011588. S. No. 2777.)

On or about January 22, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 17 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned about January 8, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, providing that butter should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On January 27, 1930, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$900, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department, so that it comply with the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17016. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Richard E. Lillard, Andrew C. Dunklin, Irby W. Dunklin, and W. Bryan Dunklin (Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fines, \$96. (F. & D. No. 23756. I. S. Nos. 01412, 01413, 01414, 01415, 01416, 01417, 01420, 01556.)

On September 30, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Richard E. Lillard, Andrew C. Dunklin, Irby W. Dunklin, and W. Bryan Dunklin, copartners, trading as Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co., Fort Smith, Ark., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about January 29, January 30, January 31, and February 1, 1929, respectively, from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, of quantities of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "'Old Fort' Brand Choice 43% Grade Cotton Seed Meal (Guaranteed Analysis) Ammonia 8.36% Nitrogen 6.88%, Crude Protein 43.00% * * * Manufactured By Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co. Fort Smith, Arkansas."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statements, to wit, "Choice 43% Grade Cotton Seed Meal (Guaranteed Analysis) Ammonia 8.36%, Nitrogen 6.88%, Crude Protein 43.00%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the said article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was choice 43 per cent grade cottonseed meal containing 8.36 per cent of ammonia, 6.88 per cent of nitrogen, and 43 per cent of crude protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was choice 43 per cent grade cottonseed meal, containing 8.36 per cent of ammonia, 6.88 per cent of nitrogen, and 43 per cent of crude protein, whereas the article was not choice 43 per cent grade cottonseed meal containing the declared amounts of ammonia, nitrogen, and crude protein, but did contain less than 8.36 per cent of ammonia, less than 6.88 per cent of nitrogen, and less than 43 per cent of crude protein.

On November 7, 1929, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed fines aggregating \$96.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

17017. Adulteration and misbranding of red cherry sirup. U. S. v. Fifteen 1-Gallon Bottles of Red Cherry Sirup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24069. I. S. No. 021047. S. No. 2274.)

On September 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of fifteen 1-gallon bottles of sirup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Fialla & Eppler (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., in part July 20, 1929, and in part August 6, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Sterling Brand * * * Concentrated Fountain Syrup Red Cherry * * * Fialla & Eppler, Inc., New York, N. Y. [design of dish of fruit]." (Box) "Red Cherry."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an imitation red cherry fountain sirup, colored and flavored in a manner whereby damage and inferiority were concealed, had been substituted in part for red cherry fountain sirup.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Concentrated Fountain Syrup Red Cherry" and design of fruit, appearing on the labeling, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 7, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17018. Adulteration of canned green beans. U. S. v. 922 Cases of Canned Green Beans. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24127. I. S. Nos. 020578, 016138. S. No. 2379.)

On or about October 11, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 922 cases of canned green beans at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa., July 26, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Aurora Brand Cut Green Stringless Beans * * * Packed for Steele-Wedeles Company Chicago, Ill."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 10, 1930, the C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment was entered ordering that the product be condemned and that the costs be paid by the said claimant. It was further ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant for the purpose of analysis, under the supervision of this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be destroyed subsequent to said analysis.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17019. Misbranding of cottonseed meal and cake. U. S. v. Anadarko Cotton Oil Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 23707. I. S. Nos. 2973-x, 2974-x.)

On January 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Anadarko Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Anadarko, Okla., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about December 3, 1927, and December 6, 1927, respectively, from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal and cake which were misbranded. A portion of the article was labeled in part: "100 Pounds Net * * * Cotton Seed Cake or Meal Sold by Anadarko Cotton Oil Co., Anadarko, Oklahoma." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: "Equity Brand Cottonseed Cake and Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 43%."

Misbranding with respect to the portion of the article shipped December 3, 1927, was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "100 Pounds Net," borne on the tag attached to the sacks containing the said portion, represented that each sack contained 100 pounds net of the article, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each sack contained 100 pounds net of the said article, whereas each of said sacks did not contain 100 pounds net of the article, but each of a number of said sacks contained less than 100 pounds net of the said article. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the said portion of the article for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the correct quantity was not stated. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the remaining consignment of the article for the reason that the statement, "Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 43%," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas the said article in a number of the sacks contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 21, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17020. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 20 Cases of Walnut Meats. Product ordered released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24387. I. S. No. 06219. S. No. 2637.)

On December 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 cases of walnut meats, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by Leon Mayer, from Los Angeles, Calif., on or about November 29, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Lady Jane Brand Special Standard Amber."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On January 27, 1930, Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, and having paid costs and filed a bond in the sum of \$400, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant to be reshipped to Los Angeles, Calif., and sorted and salvaged under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17021. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 3294 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24178. I. S. No. 017047. S. No. 2390.)

On or about October 24, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3,294 cases of canned tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Deep Point Canning Co., from Deep Point, Va., on or about September 10, 1929, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for tomatoes which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, canned tomatoes, whereas it was not, but was a product consisting of tomatoes and water.

On February 7, 1930, the Deep Point Canning Co., Richmond, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a

bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17022. Adulteration of canned tuna. U. S. v. 5 Cases, et al., of Canned Tuna. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F & D. Nos. 24416, 24417, 24421. I. S. Nos. 019297, 019299, 019300, 019402. S. Nos. 2667, 2675, 2680.)

On January 7, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district three libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, and 700 cases, respectively, of canned tuna (the last libel subsequently amended to cover 68 cases actually seized), alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Camp Sea Food Co., from San Diego, Calif., on or about November 24, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled, in part, variously: (Cans) "White Star Brand," "White Star Brand California Fancy Tuna Fish," "White Star Brand Tuna Fish Packed and Guaranteed by White Star Canning Co., Los Angeles * * * Calif."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 13, 1930, Ariss, Watson & Gault, Seattle, Wash., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libels and having consented to the entry of a decree, and the cases having been consolidated into one cause of action, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17023. Adulteration and misbranding of cheese. U. S. v. 15 Boxes of Cheese. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24305. I. S. No. 025956. S. No. 2558.)

On or about December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 boxes of cheese at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Wuethrich Bros., Beaver Dam, Wis., November 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Wisconsin No. 1 1641," and was invoiced "15 boxes Colby Twins Cheese."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it had been sold and shipped as "Wisconsin No. 1" and "Colby Cheese," whereas excessive moisture had been substituted in part for whole milk cheese; and in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Wisconsin No. 1," and "Colby Cheese," implying whole milk cheese, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 15, 1930, Alfred Wuethrich and Fred Wuethrich, trading as Wuethrich Bros., Beaver Dam, Wis., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon payment of costs and execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be remanufactured under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17024. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Darter Butter Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 22565. I. S. Nos. 20002, 20018, 20019.)

On August 8, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Darter Butter Co., a corporation, Bristol, Va., alleging shipment by said com-

pany, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about July 10, and July 14, 1927, from the State of Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, of quantities of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. A portion of the article was contained in tubs which bore no statement of the quantity of the contents. The remainder of the said article was contained in packages labeled in part: "Swan Butter Pasteurized One Pound Net When Packed Darter Butter Company Bristol, Va. Tenn."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding of the tub butter was alleged for the reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. Misbranding of the package butter was alleged for the reason that the statement "Butter," borne on the label, was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article was butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by law, whereas the said article did not contain 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, but did contain a less amount.

On November 11, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17025. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 216 Sacks of Pecans. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24354. I. S. Nos. 026700, 026705, 026720. S. No. 2568.)

On or about December 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 216 sacks of pecans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by C. F. Hutches, from Kerrville, Tex., January 14, 1928 (on or about December 11, 1928), and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

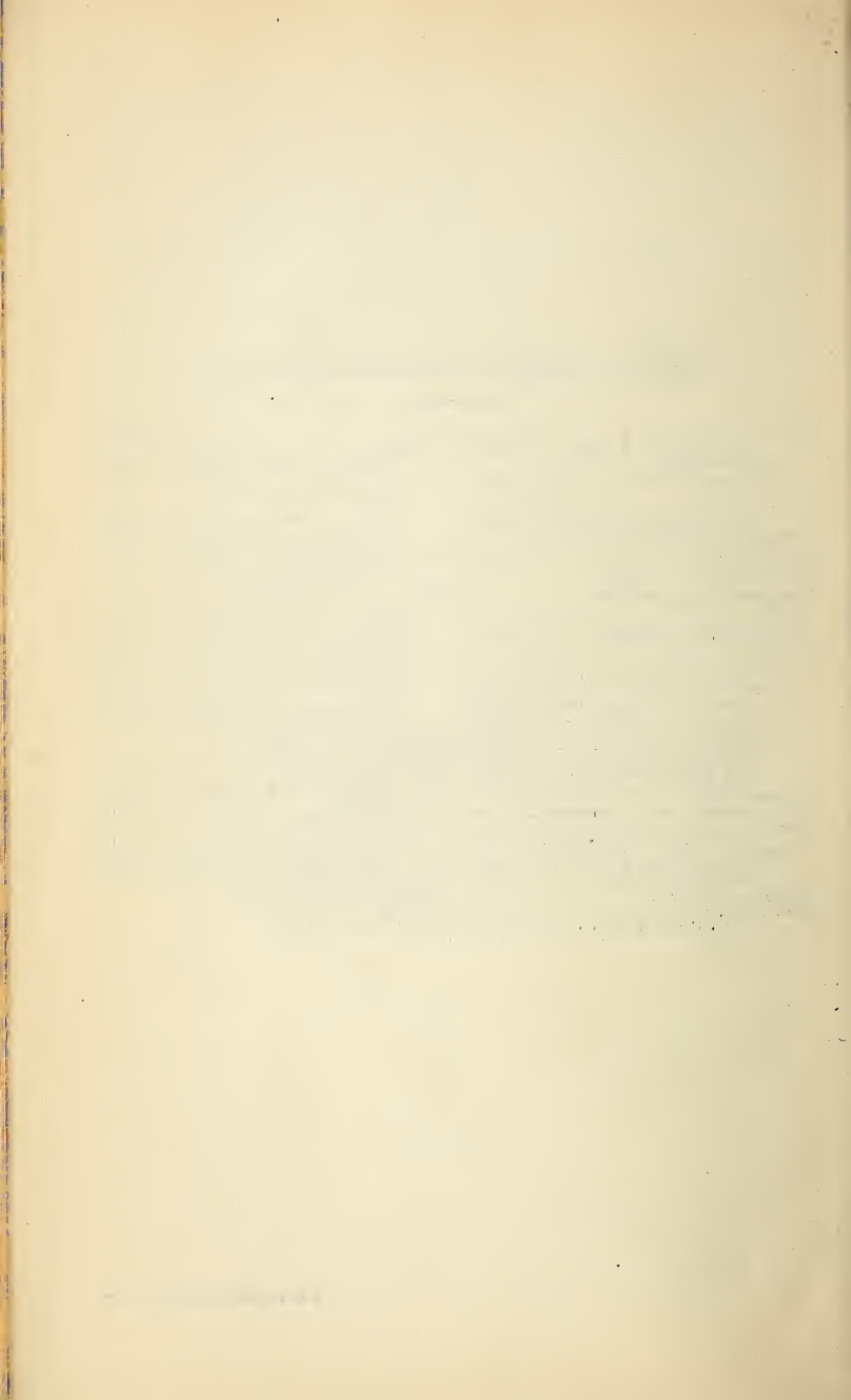
It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

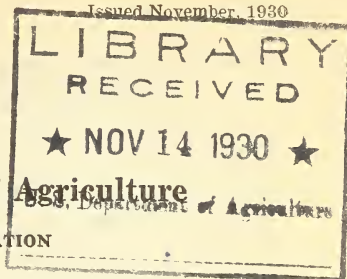
On January 3, 1930, C. A. Ccari, president of D. Calamari Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17026-17050

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1930]

17026. Misbranding of peanut meal. U. S. v. 200 Bags of Peanut Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23907. I. S. No. 04045. S. No. 2125.)

On or about August 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 bags of peanut meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Middletown, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Blue Point Oil Corporation, from Blue Point, Long Island, N. Y., on or about May 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Old Process Peanut Meal Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein Not less than 38 per cent * * * Manufactured by the Blue Point Oil Corporation Blue Point, L. I., N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein Not Less than 38 Per Cent," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a peanut meal product containing a less amount of protein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 16, 1929, the Blue Point Oil Corporation, Blue Point, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17027. Adulteration of pecans. U. S. v. 18 Bags of Pecans in Shell. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24431. I. S. No. 028763. S. No. 2636.)

On January 10, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bags of pecans in shell, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by R. Martinez y Hnos., from Laredo, Tex., on or about October 6, 1928, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17028. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 74½ Cases of Canned Cherries. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24343. I. S. Nos. 028588, 028597. S. No. 2579.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 74½ cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Oregon Canning Co., from Portland, Oreg., on or about October 11, 1929, and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Royal Anne Cherries, Park & Tilford Distributors New York Contents 1 Pound 14 Ounces."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, added sirup, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for cherries, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Cherries," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to a product containing added sirup in such an amount as to reduce the drained weight of the cherries to less than 18 ounces, to wit, an average of 15.75 ounces. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, Cherries.

On April 8, 1930, the Oregon Canning Co., Portland, Oreg., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be relabeled: "Royal Anne Cherries Packed by Oregon Canning Co., Newberg, Oregon. Slack Filled Contains Excessive Syrup Minimum Contents 14.25 Ounces of Cherries, This Can Should Contain 1 Lb. 2 Oz. of Cherries. Net Contents 1 Lb. 14 Oz."

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17029. Adulteration of pecans in shell. U. S. v. 3 Barrels of Pecans in Shell. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24327. I. S. No. 028538. S. No. 2571.)

On December 10, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of pecans in shell, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Luce Packing Co., from Mobile, Ala., on or before January 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "From Luce Packing Co., Lucedale, Miss."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On January 28, 1930, the Alex Woldert Co. (Inc), Tyler, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be sorted to separate the good nuts from the bad and that the rejected nuts be denatured or destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17030. Misbranding of tomato paste. U. S. v. 176 Cases Large-Size Tins, et al., of Tomato Paste. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24405. I. S. No. 021382. S. No. 2657.)

On December 31, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 176 cases, large-size tins, and 300 cases, small-size tins, of tomato paste at Youngstown, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped

by the Davis Canning Co., Laurel, Del., on or about November 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Salsa Di Pomodoro Al Basilico Marca Colombina Brand Pure Tomato Paste with Basil * * * Distributed and Guaranteed by Colombina Products Corporation Laurel, Delaware [Cut of red ripe tomatoes]."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the labeling of the said article, "Salsa Di Pomodoro Tomato Paste," was false and misleading and deceived and mislead the purchaser when applied to a product containing undeclared artificial color.

On January 21, 1930, R. C. Boylan, Youngstown, Ohio, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the delivery of a personal bond of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17031. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 3 Barrels, et al., of Rabbits. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24427, 24432. I. S. Nos. 025505, 025551. S. Nos. 2694, 2697.)

On January 10, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Cunningham Bros., Cantril, Iowa, in part on or about December 31, 1929, and in part on or about January 3, 1930, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 11, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17032. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 50 Cases, et al., of Butter. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24556, 24557, 24558. I. S. Nos. 03940, 030307, 030303. S. Nos. 2582, 2599, 2610.)

On December 4, 5, and 6, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 78 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., shipped by the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from Kansas City, Mo., in part on or about August 7, 1929, and in part on or about November 29, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. A portion of the article was labeled, in part: (Carton) "Prairie Rose * * * Creamery Butter * * * The Meriden Creamery Co. Kansas City. U. S. A. Hutchinson, Kansas." The remainder of the said article was labeled in part: (Retail package) "Meadow Farms Butter * * * Distributed By P. E. Sharpless Co. Philadelphia, Pa."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 2, 1930, the Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,150, conditioned in part that the product be reconditioned under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17033. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 118 Cases of Canned Cherries. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24494. I. S. No. 019374. S. No. 2783.)

On or about February 4, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 118 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., consigned by the Callahan Canning Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on or about March 9, 1929, and transported from the State of Idaho into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Coeur d'Alene Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries Packed by Callahan Canning Co., Coeur d'Alene Idaho."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, excessive pits, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Pitted Cherries," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 13, 1930, the Callahan Canning Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of not less than \$615, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, and until relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17034. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 6 Cartons of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24554. I. S. No. 028901. S. No. 2703.)

On January 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 cartons of butter at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Suchman & McRoberts (Inc.), Jersey City, N. J., from New York, N. Y., on or about December 30, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Creamery Butter * * * One Pound Net."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "One Pound Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement "One Pound Net" was incorrect.

On January 24, 1930, the J. A. Long Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that a decree be entered condemning and forfeiting the product, judgment was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned in part that it be repacked in tubs so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

17035. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24564. I. S. No. 029115. S. No. 2804.)

On January 28, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Irving Sass, Newark, N. J., on or about January 22, 1930, from the premises of Land O'Lakes Creamery (Inc.), New York, N. Y., and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that excessive moisture had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for butterfat, in which the said article was deficient.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 11, 1930, the Land O'Lakes Creameries (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented that judgment be entered condemning and forfeiting the product, a decree was entered ordering that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be shipped to New York, to be reconditioned so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17036. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 170 Boxes of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.
(F. & D. No. 24555. I. S. No. 011559. S. No. 2494.)

On November 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 170 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., consigned about October 25, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, providing that butter should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On January 22, 1930, the Farmers Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Denver, Colo., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$8,000, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17037. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cubes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond.
(F. & D. No. 24559. I. S. No. 018065. S. No. 2625.)

On December 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cubes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vancouver Creamery Co., from Vancouver, Wash., on or about November 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was deficient in butterfat, butter containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat having been substituted for normal butter of good commercial quality.

On December 10, 1929, the Vancouver Creamery Co. (Inc.), having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned in a manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17038. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. No. 24562. I. S. No. 025369. S. No. 2664.)

On or about December 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying

seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of butter, remaining in the original unbroken package at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. H. Brittain, Roanoke, Ala., on or about December 11, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of May (March) 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17039. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24429. I. S. No. 025508. S. No. 2696.)

On January 10, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Jacob Ritz, Mason, Ill., on or about January 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 11, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17040. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 6 Baskets, et al., of Rabbits. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24428. I. S. Nos. 025506, 025507. S. No. 2695.)

On January 10, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 baskets and 2 crates of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. A. Pruett & Sons, in various lots, on or about January 3, 1930, and January 4, 1930, in part from Kimmundly, Ill., and in part from Farina, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 11, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17041. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. A. Giurlani & Bro. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. & D. No. 23740. I. S. Nos. 17434-x, 17474-x.)

On October 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against A. Giurlani & Bro., a corporation, San Francisco, Calif., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the food and drugs act, in two consignments, on or about August 20, 1927, and October 20, 1927, respectively, from the State of California into the State of Oregon, of quantities of olive oil which was adulterated and misbranded.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that 5 per cent by volume consisted of a substituted substance known as cottonseed oil.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, i. e., it was labeled as pure olive oil, whereas 5 per cent by volume thereof consisted of a substituted substance known as cottonseed oil.

On November 9, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company; and the court imposed a fine of \$500.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17042. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. v. 72 Cans of Olive Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale. (F. & D. No. 24004. I. S. No. 018483. S. No. 2275.)

On September 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 cans of olive oil, remaining in the original packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by S. Savona, New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about August 23, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Superfine Olive Oil Imported Italia Brand Lucca Italia Net Contents One Gallon."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Superfine Olive Oil Imported Italia Brand Lucca Italia Net Contents One Gallon," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On December 17, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be relabeled under the direction of this department, and sold by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17043. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Creamery Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22808. I. S. No. 21590-x. S. No. 774.)

On April 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Suwannee River Creamery from Valdosta, Ga., April 9, 1928, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Suwannee River Butter Suwannee River Creamery, Valdosta, Ga. One Pound Net."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that a product which contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Butter," borne on the packages containing the article, was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the said statement represented that the article consisted wholly of butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, as prescribed by law, whereas it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and did not bear a statement of the quantity of contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement "One Pound" was not correct as the packages contained less than 1 pound.

On June 15, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17044. Misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 637 Large-Size Cans, et al., of Unlabeled Cherries. Product relabeled and ordered released. (F. & D. No. 24220. I. S. No. 013780. S. No. 2464.)

On November 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 637 large-size cans and 752 small-size cans of unlabeled cherries at Cleveland, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by F. S. Huzley & Son (F. B. Huxley & Son) from Ontario, N. Y., August 28, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On December 28, 1929, F. B. Huxley & Son, Ontario, N. Y., having appeared as claimant for the property, and the said claimant having relabeled the product under the supervision of this department with a correct statement of the contents, a decree was entered ordering that the said product be released upon payment of costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17045. Adulteration of frozen blue fish. U. S. v. 22,478 Pounds of Frozen Blue Fish. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered destroyed or sold for fertilizer. (F. & D. No. 24165. I. S. No. 08192. S. No. 2384.)

On October 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22,478 pounds of frozen blue fish, remaining in the original unbroken package at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Ashtabula Fish Co., Ashtabula, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped from Ashtabula, Ohio, August 31, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On November 11, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, or sold by the marshal for fertilizer after having been denatured.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17046. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 100 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24206. I. S. No. 020378. S. No. 2430.)

On November 2, 1929, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 100 cases of canned tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Greenville, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Dunbrooke Canning Co., from Dunbrooke, Va., September 11, 1929, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mount Vernon Brand Tomatoes * * * Distributors C. W. Baker & Sons, Aberdeen, Md. [design of red ripe tomato]."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that added water had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Tomatoes" and the design of a red ripe tomato, appearing on the label, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On November 20, 1929, C. W. Baker & Sons, Aberdeen, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded and mislabeled, and ordering its condemnation and forfeiture, and it was further

ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17047. Adulteration of walnut meats. U. S. v. 22 Cartons, et al., of Walnut Meats. Consent decrees of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 23672, 23673. I. S. Nos. 07122, 07123. S. Nos. 1888, 1889.)

On April 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 72 cartons of walnut meats, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., on or about April 9, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Order Leon Mayer * * * Los Angeles Cal * * * Special Standard Amber Pieces."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On August 23, 1929, Leon Mayer, Los Angeles, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property, and having consented to the entry of decrees, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be reconditioned, repacked, and relabeled, under the supervision of this department, upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$1,500, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17048. Adulteration and misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 60 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24100. I. S. No. 019555. S. No. 2327.)

On October 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 60 cases of canned peas, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Morris Brokerage & Salvage Co., from Chicago, Ill., August 20, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Commerce Brand Wisconsin Size 5 Sweet Variety Peas * * * Packed By The Johannes Pure Food Co. Inc. Port Washington, Wis."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a foreign vegetable substance, thistle buds, had been substituted in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Sweet Variety Peas," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On January 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17049. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 286 Cases of Canned Salmon. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24330. I. S. No. 015212. S. No. 2600.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 286 cases of canned salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Whitney Ellsworth Co., from Seattle, Wash., on or about October 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "(Can) "Sun Bonnet Brand Alaska Pink Salmon * * * Gorman and Company Packers and Distributors Seattle U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On January 24, 1930, the Alaska Year Round Canneries Co., Seattle, Wash., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold or disposed of until made to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17050. Misbranding of flour. U. S. v. 500 Sacks of Flour. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24482. I. S. No. 026926. S. No. 2745.)

On or about January 24, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., on or about December 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Sack) "Smith's Best 95% Patent Soft Winter Wheat Flour Unbleached Manufactured * * * G. B. R. Smith Milling Company Sherman—Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On January 31, 1930, the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, with the correct weight.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

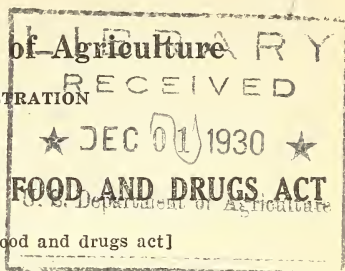
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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION



NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17051-17075

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1930]

17051. Misbranding of Bromo-Aspirin. U. S. v. 29½ Dozen Packages of Bromo-Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23970. I. S. No. 08996. S. No. 2200.)

On August 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 29½ dozen packages of Bromo-Aspirin at Mount Victory, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Boone Products Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about July 23, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilide (2.2 grains per tablet), acetylsalicylic acid (1.9 grains per tablet), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, and a trace of bromide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "Bromo-Aspirin" and "Laxative-Cascara Bromo-Aspirin," borne on the packages containing the said article, were false and misleading, since the tablets composing the article contained but a trace of a bromide compound; and in that the statement on the retail carton, "Each tablet contains 1 grain Acetanilid," was false and misleading, since each tablet contained more than 1 grain of acetanilide. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the packages failed to bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of acetanilide contained therein.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the display carton, retail carton, and circular, (display carton) "For-Grippe," (retail carton) "Quickly relieves Grippe * * * Fever, Influenza * * * One or Two Tablets at bedtime is usually enough to keep liver, kidneys * * * active; * * * This laxative * * * medicine acts on the liver, and the cascara is tonic laxative. Directions: * * * if fever and aching severe, 2 at bedtime," (circular) "Wherever Bromo-Aspirin has been used it has given general satisfaction in the treatment of * * * grippe, influenza," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 5, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17052. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 91 Quarter-Pound Tins of Ether for Anesthesia. Default decree of destruction entered. (F & D. No. 24007. I. S. No. 019552. S. No. 2278.)

On September 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District

Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 quarter-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, from St. Louis, Mo., on or about August 28, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of purity as specified by that authority, in that it contained peroxide.

On January 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17053. Misbranding of Kata-rrrol. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Kata-rrrol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24211. I. S. 022489. S. No. 2454.)

On or about November 11, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Kata-rrrol at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by Serra, Garabis & Co., San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, guaiacol, glycerin, menthol, sugar, alcohol (0.3 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Kata-rrrol. For Bronchi-pulmonary affections. Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, etc. * * * an antiseptic for the respiratory tract;" (carton label) "For all Bronchial and Lung Troubles. Relieves Coughs * * * Bronchitis, etc. * * * Antiseptic for the Respiratory Organs [this statement appears in both English and Spanish];" (circular) "Kata-rrrol-Tuberculosis-Bronchitis-Influenza Catarrhs. For bronchio-pulmonary affections-Cough-Bronchitis-Hoarseness, etc. * * * antiseptic of the respiratory tract * * * Tuberculosis is the most curable of all infectious diseases. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Tuberculosis. * * * The best remedy for treating tuberculosis is creosote. Katarrol contains a large dose per tablespoonful of pure Guaiacol, a derivative with all the advantages of creosote of Haya. * * * the best ingredients * * * for the treatment of asthma * * * influenza, spasmodic cough, night sweats and tuberculosis * * * antiseptic, regenerating * * * properties for the throat, bronchios and lungs. * * * the results obtained are rapid and sure. Since the first dose, it diminishes and modifies the fatigue, cough, etc. * * * It brings the bronchio-pulmonary secretions to their normal condition, * * * calming the natural intranquility of persons attacked by affections of the respiratory organs."

On December 12, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17054. Adulteration and misbranding of Nose-Ions. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Packages of Nose-Ions. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23833. I. S. No. 07495. S. No. 2008.)

On July 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of Nose-Ions, remaining in the original unbroken packages

at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Nose-Ions Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing small amounts of quinine sulphate, salicylic acid, camphor, and eucalyptol. Bacteriological examination showed that it was neither antiseptic nor germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (circular) "Antiseptic and Germicide," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement on the circular accompanying the article was false and misleading: "Antiseptic and Germicide." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the shipping case, retail carton, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping case) "Nose-Ions for Catarrh;" (retail carton) "Indications: Catarrh, Grippe * * * Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Rhinitis, etc.;" (circular) "Grippe, Influenza, Hay Fever, Rhinitis, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Coughs, etc. * * * A remedy for Grip, Rhinitis, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Bronchitis and to prevent complications of the respiratory tract in Measles, Scarlet Fever, etc."

On December 14, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17055. Misbranding of Oxidine and tasteless Oxidine. U. S. v. 78 5/12 Dozen Bottles of Oxidine, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24077. I. S. Nos. 010453, 010480. S. No. 2225.)

Examination of samples of drug products known as "Oxidine" and "Tasteless Oxidine," by this department, showed that the labels bore claims of their curative properties in certain ailments for which cinchona alkaloids are customarily prescribed, and that the products contained insufficient cinchona alkaloids to cure such ailments when taken in the doses and for the period of time indicated in the directions on the bottle. The labels also bore further curative and therapeutic claims for their effectiveness that were not justified by the composition of the articles.

On September 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 78½ dozen bottles of Oxidine, and 4¾ dozen bottles of tasteless Oxidine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped by W. S. Kirby, Dallas, Tex., in part on or about June 8, 1929, and in part on or about July 24, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that the Oxidine consisted essentially of quinine sulphate (2.54 grains per fluid ounce), cinchonine sulphate (2.83 grains per fluid ounce), extracts of a laxative plant drug, glycerin, sugar, alcohol, and water; and the tasteless Oxidine consisted essentially of cinchonidine sulphate, oil of peppermint, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said articles, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Oxidine, shipping carton) "An Antidote for All Malarial Diseases;" (Oxidine, retail carton) "An Antidote for Malaria. A Food Digester * * * Blood Medicine. An Effective Remedy for Chills and Fevers. A Mild Liver and Kidney Medicine * * * Relieves * * * LaGrippe. The Life is in

the Blood. To have health the blood must be pure. Malaria poisons the blood and deters the action of the liver. Oxidine is Effective in purifying the blood, regulating the liver, and cleansing your system of malaria, the great cause of sickness. * * * [testimonials] * * * Oxidine has relieved me and my family of the worst siege of chills and malaria that I ever saw. * * * Oxidine is not only the quickest, safest and surest remedy for Chills and Fever, but a most dependable tonic in all malarial diseases. A liver tonic, a kidney tonic, a stomach tonic, a bowel tonic. If a system-cleansing tonic is needed, just try Oxidine * * * The specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever and all diseases due to disordered kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels;" (bottle label, both products) "Directions: Tonic dose * * * Adults two teaspoonfuls: children under ten years one teaspoonful: children under five years half teaspoonful. The above to be taken in a little water after each meal. To stop chills and Fevers double the above of tonic dose and take every four hours. After Chills have stopped, the medicine should be taken as a tonic to rid the system of malaria and purify the blood [similar statements in Spanish];" (circular, both products) "Oxidine Kills Chills! Because of * * * its blood purifying and enriching qualities, its blood-building and strengthening power, Oxidine is the Universal Tonic. * * * when there's lassitude, weakness and lack of appetite, when a little exertion makes you feel tired, your legs drag, your back aches, your mouth tastes and your sleep is broken, Oxidine is the one thing that will restore your strength and enable you to enjoy life. Oxidine, because of its * * * health-giving effect, has established itself as a recognized remedy for Malaria, Chills, Fever, La Grippe * * * Malaria Fever * * * The disease is prevented and can be controlled and eliminated by the persistent use of Oxidine [similar statements in Spanish];" (tasteless Oxidine, retail carton) "Tasteless Oxidine * * * is a pleasant laxative, acting mildly on the liver, purifying * * * and in mild cases is very effective * * * Oxidine is Effective For * * * Flu and Fever * * * An Antidote for Malaria, A Food Digester and Constipation Remedy * * * An Effective Remedy for Chills and Fevers, A Mild Liver Medicine, and Relieves * * * La Grippe * * * The Life is in the Blood. To have health the blood must be pure. Malaria poisons the blood and deters the action of the liver. Oxidine is Effective in purifying the blood, regulating the liver, and cleansing your system of malaria, the great cause of sickness."

On December 28, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17056. Misbranding of liquid Hog Health. U. S. v. 4½ Gallons of Liquid Hog Health. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24248. I. S. No. 016312. S. No. 2440.)

On November 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4½ gallons of liquid Hog Health at Pisgah, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the General Veterinary Laboratory, from Omaha, Nebr., on or about September 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium hydroxide, oil of chenopodium, creosote, a small amount of calcium phosphate, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained alcohol, the quantity or proportion of which was not stated upon the label, and in that the statement or labeling "Hog Health," regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17057. Misbranding of compound flaxseed, menthol, and wild cherry cough syrup. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Bottles of Compound Flaxseed, Menthol, & Wild Cherry Cough Syrup. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24271. I. S. No. 021864. S. No. 2511.)

On November 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen bottles of compound flaxseed, menthol, and wild cherry cough syrup, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Me., alleging that the article had been shipped by Brewer & Co., from Worcester, Mass., on or about October 22, 1929, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of Maine, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including wild cherry, chloroform, menthol, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "A valuable treatment for Coughs * * * Bronchial and La Grippe Coughs;" (carton) "A valuable treatment for Coughs * * * Bronchitis, * * * La Grippe and Congested Conditions of the Respiratory Tract A Calmative in Bronchial and Laryngeal Ailments * * * Bronchial Affections * * * Healing."

On December 10, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17058. Misbranding of menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 5 Gross, et al., of Menthol Inhalers. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24441. I. S. No. 015781. S. No. 2701.)

On January 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 10 gross of menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Surgical Products Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from Brooklyn, N. Y., in part on or about November 29, 1929, and in part on or about December 11, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, (label inside glass tube) "For Neuralgia, Asthma, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Influenza * * * etc.," (display card) "Relieves Catarrh, Headache, Hay Fever, Asthma, Influenza, Neuralgia * * * etc.," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17059. Misbranding of Sun Laxative Cold Breakers. U. S. v. 48 Dozen Cartons of Sun Laxative Cold Breakers. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23698. I. S. No. 07429. S. No. 1735.)

On May 18, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 48 dozen cartons of Sun Laxative Cold Breakers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by S. Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about December 19, 1928, and transported from the State of Mis-

souri into the State of Colorado, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, extracts of a laxative plant drug, and traces of arsenic and cinchona alkaloids.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement on the circular was false and misleading: "Do not cause ringing in the head or nervousness like sulphate of quinine." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wholesale carton) "For * * * LaGrippe * * * and Malaria;" (carton container) "For * * * LaGrippe * * * and Malaria;" (carton and circular) "Regulate your bowels."

On December 14, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17060. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 600 Quarter-Pound Tins, et al., of Ether for Anesthesia. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 24113, 24114, 24149. I. S. Nos. 01379, 019564, 019565, 019567, 019568. S. Nos. 2347, 2353, 2374, 2381.)

On October 8, 1929, and October 15, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 1,380 quarter-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Milton Elias Co., from Elizabethport, N. J., on or about July 31, 1929, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that the ether contained excess acidity.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anaesthesia The Best That Can be Made For Anaesthesia * * * It is Superior in Vital Respects to the Ether of the U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard was not stated upon the container showing wherein it differed from the standard set forth in the said pharmacopoeia. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the purity of the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (label) "It is Superior in Vital Respects to the Ether of the U. S. P."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "The best that can be made for anaesthesia," and "It is Superior in Vital Respects to the Ether of the U. S. P."

On January 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17061. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 155 Bottles, et al., of Nozol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24289. I. S. Nos. 028520, 028521. S. No. 2527.)

On November 29, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 155 bottles, small size, and 156 bottles, large size, of Nozol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co., from Etna, Pa., in various consignments, on or about September 27, October 12, and October 31,

1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing camphor, menthol, and oil of peppermint. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, small size) "For the care of the Nose;" (bottle label, large size) "Helpful in * * * Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. For the Care of the Nose. * * * America's Nose Solution for the Care of the Nose;" (circular accompanying large size bottle) "Nozol America's Nose Remedy * * * The Health and Care of the Nose. Medical authorities are stressing the importance of the proper, regular care of the nose as a preventive of disease as well as in the treatment where infection has already set in. Most of the troubles of the human race can be traced to germs. And it is through the nasal passages that many of these germs enter. We constantly breathe air that is filled with dust, germ-laden particles,—some of these pass off with the nasal secretions. However, not all are passed because many lodge on the moist membranous linings and soon an infection appears. Regular cleaning of the nasal passages is as important as cleaning your teeth,—the fact that they cannot be readily seen results in many people neglecting them. Nozol is today recognized by physicians, hospitals and specialists as the foremost preparation for the treatment of general nasal troubles. Furthermore, they recommend Nozol to prevent as well as to check disease. * * * Nozol * * * healing * * * the infected parts and helping to stop further spread of the infection. * * * permits sufficient time for therapeutic action * * * Nozol * * * is an effective agent in combating sinus trouble * * * Nozol is a liquid * * * reaching all parts of the mucous membrane, whereas salves and ointments seldom reach all the infected parts. Nozol for Nasal Catarrh. Catarrh of the nose is one of the most common of diseases. Chronic inflammation of the membrane caused usually by excessive secretion is usually present in nasal catarrh and daily use of Nozol should be followed. The healing, soothing qualities of Nozol will greatly aid nature in correcting this catarrhal condition. * * * Nozol for Hay Fever. Sufferers from hay fever seldom receive the sympathy to which they are entitled and no certain cure has ever been discovered. Thousands today are getting welcome relief during severe attacks and others start prevention early through the use of Nozol. Pollen that carries the dreaded hay fever, attacks the delicate tissues of the lining. Nozol when used in time spreads over the tissues, preventing the pollen from attacking the lining. Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * It is estimated that * * * people in America are troubled with sinus infection of varying degrees. Sinus trouble usually follows severe colds and is indicated by frequent headaches, drippings of mucus into the throat, stoppage of the nasal passages and soreness and tenderness beneath the eye and over the cheekbone. If nature is allowed free rein, it can usually correct this condition. Nozol most Effective Preparation for Sinus Trouble. By using Nozol regularly the nasal passages are kept clear and clean and proper drainage of the sinus allowed. Use frequently,—three or four times a day if convenient and, shortly, the most stubborn cases of sinus trouble usually will yield to this treatment. Physicians are among those loudest in their praise of Nozol for sinus trouble * * * People having trouble breathing while sleeping, and this is also true in case of children, can overcome this condition by clearing out the passages with Nozol;" (display card to which some of the bottles were attached) "Nozol relieves sinus trouble * * * makes breathing easy * * * Recommended by Specialists for * * * Hay Fever, General Nose Troubles Use Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * Sinus Trouble Relieved with Nozol."

On January 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17062. Misbranding of Womanette. U. S. v. 49 Bottles, et al., of Womanette. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24256, 24257. I. S. Nos. 04880, 04881. S. Nos. 2480, 2481.)

On November 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7½ dozen bottles of Womanette, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Capital Remedy Co., Jackson, Miss., in part on or about August 13, 1929, and in part on or about October 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained essentially of extracts of plant drugs, potassium bromide, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Shipping package) "Womanette Health * * * For women and girls;" (wrapper on individual packages and bottle label) "Womanette * * * recommended as a Tonic and as a help in giving Relief when caused by Disorders peculiar to Women and Girls when not caused by natural deformities or that do not require attention;" (directions on label) "For pains—such as Menstrual Cramp, Headaches, etc., * * * until pain is relieved."

On December 28, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17063. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24008. I. S. No. 015159. S. No. 2279.)

On September 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 cases each containing twenty-five 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of purity as specified by that authority, in that it contained peroxide.

On December 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17064. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Six Hundred and Fifty 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Product adjudged adulterated and misbranded and released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24081. I. S. Nos. 015044, 015046. S. No. 2292.)

On September 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six hundred and fifty 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), Rahway, N. J., in part on or about July 3, 1929, and in part on or about August 7, 1929, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anesthesia U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of the investigation, since it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Ether * * * U. S. P." was false and misleading.

On December 9, 1929, Merck & Co. (Inc.), Rahway, N. J., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the material allegations of the libel, a decree was entered adjudging the product adulterated and misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, to indicate that it was not to be used or sold for medicinal or anesthetic purposes and should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17065. Adulteration of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred and Five 1-lb. Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24314. I. S. Nos. 011653, 011663. S. No. 2520.)

On December 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and five 1-pound cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, in part from Jersey City, N. J., and in part from New York, N. Y., on or about June 1, 1929, and June 21, 1929, respectively, and transported from the respective States of New Jersey and New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia in that it contained peroxide.

On January 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17066. Misbranding of Syrup Bal-Sa-Me-A. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Packages, et al., of Syrup Bal-Sa-Me-A. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23514, 23819. I. S. Nos. 07713, 09719. S. Nos. 1621, 1992.)

On March 13 and July 16, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages, large size, 2½ dozen bottles, large size, and 1½ dozen bottles, small size, of Syrup Bal-Sa-Me-A, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Balsamea Laboratories (Inc.), from San Francisco, Calif., in part on or about October 9, 1928, and in part on or about April 25, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including rhubarb and leptoneria, a trace of chloroform, alcohol (2.5 per cent), sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Label, both sizes) "A vegetable preparation made from a newly discovered plant so far found growing only in the snow belt on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains * * * Harmless in any quantity;" (carton, both sizes) "A pure vegetable preparation made from a newly discovered plant so far found growing only in the snow belt on the eastern slope of the Sierra

Nevada Mountains;" (circular, portion of large size) "Harmless in any quantity." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, both sizes) "For Acute Conditions—Give a teaspoonful every one to three hours; when improved, give less often. For Chronic Conditions—Give one to two teaspoonfuls three or more times a day;" (carton, large size) "A tonic * * * for the throat * * * Bronchial Coughs * * * Croup (Spasmodic) particularly for Deep Seated Conditions such as Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs, Bronchial Catarrh * * * Physicians warn against neglecting coughs and colds and tell of the serious lung complications that may result. Leading physicians now prescribe Balsamea for all bronchial affections. * * * it is quick, sure and safe in its action like nothing else. Toward the end of the influenza epidemic a government physician noticed that a tribe of Indians in Nevada, by the use of oils from a native plant were immune from the ravages of Influenza. He used these oils among his white patients and then in a hospital overflowing with 'death' cases * * * It gives miraculous results * * * It stimulates pores of the skin in throwing off body poisons and * * * It strikes at the cause, quickly checking germ action * * * and do not go to the base of the trouble;" (carton, small size) "A tonic * * * for the Throat and Bronchial Tubes * * * The Superior Medicine For Bronchial Coughs * * * Spasmodic Croup, Bronchitis;" (circular, both sizes) "For Bronchial Coughs * * * Spasmodic Croup Bronchitis * * * Its action in diseases of the air passages was so favorable that the company received hundreds of unsolicited letters of endorsement from physicians all over the United States. * * * Its action on coughs * * * is almost specific * * * This is the more remarkable when considering its activity in disease. It is a valuable tonic, not only for the bronchial tubes but for the whole system. It * * * stimulates the secretions of the stomach, liver and bowels * * * its continued use increases the desire for food. It has a supporting tendency on the circulation * * * It removes acid from the system through the kidneys and skin in highly acid individuals * * * For Acute Conditions, take a teaspoonful every hour (even every half hour) until benefited * * * For strangling cough or paroxysms of cough give liberal doses, and when controlled give dose for age of child and give less often. In fever accompanied by cough also give liberal doses until child perspires * * * In chronic cases Syrup Balsamea must be given over a long period of time to get permanent results, but improvement will be noticed almost immediately. * * * Do not hesitate to increase the dose until beneficial results are obtained."

On July 23 and December 3, 1929, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17067. Misbranding of B-L cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 3 Dozen Cartons, et al. of B-L Cold and Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23413, 23414. I. S. Nos. 05924, 05925. S. No. 1612.)

On February 15, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen and 65 cartons of B-L cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at San Francisco, Calif., and in part at Oakland, Calif., consigned by the Blud-Life Co., Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from Atlanta, Ga., in two shipments, on or about October 23, 1928, and January 16, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (1 grain per tablet), a quinine compound, caffeine, camphor monobromate, a trace of mydriatic alkaloids, aloin, and a resin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statement borne on the carton was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed, "B-L * * * tablets * * * Blud-Life Company."

The charge recommended by this department was that the statement on the carton, "B-L * * * Grippe Tablets * * * Blud-Life Company," was false and fraudulent.

On June 11, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17068. Misbranding of Ballard's Wonderful Golden oil. U. S. v. 72 Small Bottles, et al., of Ballard's Wonderful Golden Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24308. I. S. No. 011565. S. No. 2559.)

On December 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 small-size bottles and 18 large-size bottles of Ballard's Wonderful Golden oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ballard Golden Oil Co., from Old Town, Me., in part on or about June 14, 1929, and in part on or about October 15, 1929, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of linseed oil and volatile oils including peppermint, cedar, sassafras, and origanum oils, camphor, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the wrapper, bottle label, and accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper) "Used for the relief of * * * Croup, Colic, Asthma * * * Common Sore Throat, Whooping Cough * * * Muscular Rheumatism;" (bottle label) "For * * * Common Sore Throat * * * For Croup * * * For * * * Croup, Colic, Asthma * * * Whooping Cough. * * * Used externally for Muscular Rheumatism;" (circular) "Be prepared for the emergency which may come at any time, such as * * * croup, asthma, common sore throat. * * * For Croup. * * * For * * * Common Sore Throat take Ballard's Golden Oil freely as directed, heat and rub throat with oil, this will aid to * * * loosen and heal the affected parts. For Colic take Ballard's Golden Oil as directed, let it help you get rid of the griping pains. For Muscular Rheumatism. * * * it is a foe to Inflammation. * * * It is wonderful for children * * * highly recommended as an emergency remedy for its loosening * * * and healing qualities. * * * aids Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache."

On January 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17069. Misbranding of Mathieu's nervine powders. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Boxes of Mathieu's Nervine Powders. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23555. I. S. No. 05834. S. No. 1791.)

On March 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Hampshire, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen boxes of Mathieu's nervine powders, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Dover, N. H., consigned by Favreau & Collette, Spencer, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped from Spencer, Mass., on or about January 17, 1929, and transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New Hampshire, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the powders consisted essentially of acetanilide, caffeine, and sodium bicarbonate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (individual powder wrapper) "Nervine Powder For Neuralgia."

(wrapper label for 12 boxes) "Poudres Nervines * * * Si vous avez mal à la tête, Si vous êtes fiévreux, Si vous ne dormez pas bien, Si vous êtes nerveux, Si vous avez la grippe, Si vous souffrez de névralgie * * * Nervine Powders * * * If you do not sleep well, If you suffer from Neuralgia, If you are feverish, If you are nervous, If you have La Grippe * * * the dose can be repeated * * * if not relieved," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 19, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17070. Misbranding of Tyding's turpentine man's remedy. U. S. v. 8½ Dozen Bottles of Tyding's Turpentine Man's Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 23822, 23823. I. S. No. 08868. S. Nos. 1995, 1996.)

On June 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8½ dozen bottles of Tyding's turpentine man's remedy, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Macon, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by Tydings & Co., from Ocala, Fla., in part on April 24, 1929, and in part on April 26, 1929, and transported from the State of Florida into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Remedy for the Blood. For Stiffened Joints, For Rheumatism."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, salicylic acid, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article, labeled as aforesaid, was misbranded in violation of section 8 of said act, paragraph 3, under drugs, in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the same were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof that it was, in whole or in part, composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On December 23, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17071. Misbranding of Eagle menthol pencils. U. S. v. 4 Gross Packages of Eagle Menthol Pencils. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24125. I. S. No. 011523. S. No. 2383.)

On October 9, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 gross packages of Eagle menthol pencils, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Eagle Drugists Supply Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about September 2 (26), 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on each of the accompanying display cards, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, "Instant Relief * * * Headache, Neuralgia, Muscle Pains, Influenza, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Asthma, etc.," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On January 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17072. Misbranding of Sanitary menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 47 Dozen Sanitary Menthol Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 24199. I. S. No. 022112. S. No. 2452.)

On November 1, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 dozen Sanitary menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Woltra Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about October 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display card) "Relieves * * * Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Asthma, Influenza, Neuralgia," (label) "For Neuralgia, Asthma. Sore Throat, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Influenza * * * Etc."

On January 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered condemning and forfeiting the product to the United States.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17073. Misbranding of Dr. J. Bradfield's female regulator. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 24183. I. S. No. 016799. S. No. 2389.)

On or about October 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 bottles of Dr. J. Bradfield's female regulator, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bradfield Regulator Co., from Atlanta, Ga., on or about June 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, alcohol, and water, flavored with oil of cassia.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Blown in bottle) "Female Regulator;" (bottle label) "Female Regulator * * * For Women Recommended by us for irregularities of the menstrual functions when not caused by malformation or that do not require surgical treatment. Especially for use during the last two months of pregnancy, at puberty and at the change of life * * * The Bradfield Regulator Company;" (wrapper) Female Regulator * * * For Women Recommended By Us For Irregularities of the Menstrual Functions. Especially for use during Pregnancy, at Puberty and at the Change of Life * * * Bradfield Regulator Company * * * Recommended by us for the Treatment of Non-Surgical Cases of Weaknesses and Disorders of the Female Generative Organs, such as: Suppressed or Delayed Menses, Painful Menstruation, Profuse or too Frequent Flow of Menses, and at the Change of Life;" (circular) "Female Regulator For Women Recommended by us for Irregularities of the Menstrual Functions. For use during Pregnancy, at Puberty and at the Change of Life. For Non-Surgical Cases of Weaknesses and Disorders of the Female Generative Organs, such as: Suppressed or Delayed Menses, Painful Menstruation, Profuse or too Frequent Flow of Menses, and at the Change of Life. * * * Bradfield Regulator Co. * * * is for women only * * * Woman Her Sexual Characteristics. The menstrual function is the distinctive characteristic of the female sex. This function sustains such important relations to her health that it may not be disregarded with impunity. * * * The best results will generally be secured by taking Bradfield's Female Regulator * * * There are often times when headache and mental and physical weariness is experienced; an inability to think clearly with a disinclination to make any effort. At such times

take a dose 3 times a day. At Puberty Nature generally makes some effort, at puberty, to establish menstruation; but, should it fail to appear, a train of symptoms ensues which soon injures the health and constitution of the young girl. She grows pale and loses her strength and sprightliness. Directions—When Nature indicates a tendency to establish the flow give One Teaspoonful doses in double the quantity of water, gradually increasing to One Tablespoonful, 3 times a day. Continue the medicine for ten days, and repeat this course of treatment at each succeeding 'period,' or until the flow is regularly established * * * Periods Too Frequent or Profuse. From a variety of causes the 'periods' may become too frequent or their flow at regular times be too profuse. * * * In the ordinary or general excessive flow where 'periods' are too frequent Bradfield's Female Regulator may be employed. Directions—Take a dose 3 times a day, and continue regularly for a month, or until a natural discharge takes place. Stop the medicine during the discharge, then begin as before. Irregular, Painful Or Delayed Menstruation. The menstrual flow ought to appear regularly, and cause no pain; and this is the case with well-developed and healthy women. But every woman who is irregular is liable to painful 'periods.' Directions—Commence three or four days before the expected 'period' and take a dose three times a day. * * * Insufficient or Scanty Menstruation. Many cases occur in which there is no irregularity as to time, and no very great amount of suffering is experienced, but the flow is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The patient is perfectly well aware that a healthy and increased flow would instantly relieve her. Directions—Ten days before the regular time for the 'period' to commence begin with a dose 3 times a day, gradually increasing to 4 times a day. Repeat this treatment every month or until a natural and healthful state is restored. Leucorrhoea. Leucorrhoea or whites is often caused by disordered menstruation. * * * where it is reasonable to suppose that it arises from a disordered condition of the menses, Bradfield's Female Regulator is recommended. * * * Change of Life * * * Take a dose 3 times a day, regularly. * * * During Pregnancy * * * A tablespoonful 2 or 3 times a day, during the last 2 months, is recommended."

On January 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering the product condemned and forfeited to the United States.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17074. Adulteration and misbranding of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare). U. S. v. 1 Drum of 9800 Tablets of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25964. I. S. No. 020526. S. No. 2180.)

On August 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one drum of 9,800 tablets of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare), remaining in the original unbroken packages at Muncie, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Shores-Mueller Co., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on or about July 25, 1929, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, by reason of the fact that the tablets were labeled in part, "C. C. T. Anti-Asthmatic (Hare) Potassium Iodide two gr. Sodium Bromide two gr.," whereas the article contained 0.4 grain of potassium iodide and 0.6 grain of sodium bromide per tablet.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Anti-Asthmatic (Hare) Potassium Iodide two gr. Sodium Bromide two gr.," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article, was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On December 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17075. Misbranding of Ru-Bon. U. S. v. 3 Bottles of Ru-Bon No. 1, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24214, 24292. I. S. Nos. 017658, 019869, 019870, 019871, 025701, 025702. S. Nos. 2399, 2540.)

On November 8 and November 29, 1929, respectively, the United States attorneys for the District of Nebraska and the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said districts libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 bottles of Ru-Bon No. 1, 31 bottles of Ru-Bon No. 2, and 30 bottles of Ru-Bon No. 3, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Omaha, Nebr., and in part at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ru-Bon Chemical Co., from Kansas City, Mo., in various consignments, on or about July 10, 1929, September 10, 1929, October 10 and October 26, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Ru-Bon No. 1 consisted essentially of chrysarobin pyroxylin, ether, and alcohol; Ru-Bon No. 2 consisted essentially of chrysarobin, salicylic acid, resorcin, glycerin, volatile oils including oil of bay, alcohol, and water; and Ru-Bon No. 3 consisted essentially of resorcin, salicylic acid, chrysarobin, volatile oils including oil of bay, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

The article was labeled in part: (Ru-Bon No. 1, bottle) "For Psoriasis and Dry Chronic Stubborn Eczema * * * When the skin begins to clear, use No. 1 on the still scaly spots;" (Ru-Bon No. 2, bottle) "For Dry, Stubborn, Chronic Eczema and Parasitic Infections * * * Acne * * * apply Ru-Bon No. 2 on spots affected;" (Ru-Bon No. 3, bottle) "Ru-Bon No. 3 * * * For Eczema—Tetter * * * Itching Feet, Leg Ulcers * * * First Aid for * * * all Parasitic Affections;" (Ru-Bon No. 3, portion of bottle) "No. 3 may be applied * * * for 'Weeping' Eczema * * * any tender sore skin * * * For Infantile Eczema, * * * for children in skin affections;" (Ru-Bon Nos. 2 and 3, carton) "The Ru-Bon compounds * * * constitute * * * resolvents, purifiers and naturalizers of skin affections. They have been formulated primarily for Eczemas, the skin diseases commonly so recognized, variously manifested and variously defined. Out of the experience * * * remarkable properties in treatment of many skin diseases, akin in fact or in popular conception, to that for which they were primarily formulated;" (Ru-Bon No. 1, carton) "For Psoriasis * * * of tried and proved potency for Psoriasis * * * The Ru-Bon Compounds, of vegetable derivatives, constitute * * * resolvents, purifiers and naturalizers of skin affections. They have been formulated primarily for Eczemas. * * * Ru-Bon No. 1. This is formulated specially for the treatment of Psoriasis. It, too, supplements Ru-Bon No. 3 in the treatment of very stubborn eczemas; * * * Psoriasis, a disease of the skin, * * * Cure consists in dissolving and removing the patches; in cleansing and antiseptizing the noxious conditions; and in restoring natural functions of the skin * * * Ru-Bon No. 1 contains as its distinctive ingredient a derivative of a garden herb long used as a home remedy for the disease. * * * Ru-Bon No. 1 has * * * proved its worth, justified the claims made for it as a prescription for Psoriasis. * * * Repaint often enough to keep spots covered all the time until a true healthy skin appears. * * * When the affections begin to disappear, keep a covering of Ru-Bon No. 1 on the spots remaining and bathe with Ru-Bon No. 3 until all the skin is healthy;" (Ru-Bon No. 2, carton) "Remedy for Eczema. For all varieties of Eczema, properly defined, whether chronic or acute. To supplement Ru-Bon No. 3, when the stubborn character of the disease requires greater strength than Ru-Bon No. 3 affords. * * * Apply Ru-Bon No. 2 on spots affected * * * Ru-Bon No. 2 * * * Added strength makes it more effective resolvent of scales, crusts and callouses; * * * For Eczema * * * For Eczema of Scalp * * * For Common Acne and Pimples;" (Ru-Bon No. 3, carton) "Prescription for Eczema. For all varieties of Eczema, properly defined, whether chronic or acute. For relief from Itchings, Eruptions, Salt Rheum * * * Itching Feet. First aid for * * * all parasitic infections. * * * Ru-Bon No. 3 * * * is peculiarly suited to the ordinary manifestations and course of Eczema; * * * Its efficiency in multiplied skin troubles, * * * Ru-Bon Remedy No. 3 * * * for the usual forms and ordinary cases of Eczema. Unless complicated by formations of hard scales, crusts, or cal-

louses, Ru-Bon No. 3 will * * * remove the affections and restore healthy conditions. When stubborn scales or crusts are present, Ru-Bon No. 3 should be supplemented by Ru-Bon No. 2 (in very exceptional cases, by Ru-Bon No. 1) the Ru-Bon prescriptions of superior strength. Ru-Bon No. 3 is likewise used to check the first approaches of Eczema when detected; especially to check developments should symptoms reappear. Ru-Bon No. 3 * * * for parasitic poisons. * * * No. 3 may be applied on affected parts * * * For 'Weeping' Eczema, * * * or any tender sore skin * * * For Infantile Eczema and for children in all skin affections * * * apply No. 3 * * * For Dandruff apply No. 3;" (small leaflet accompanying all 3 preparations) "Number 3 is * * * the only one necessary for 80 per cent of ordinary skin troubles;" (testimonial sheet accompanying portion of Ru-Bon No. 2) "For the first time in 35 years I am free from all traces of Eczema * * * Your remedy has proved itself a wonder;" (large leaflet accompanying all 3 preparations) "For Sore Mouth, Gums or Loose Teeth rinse or swab with No. 3 Ru-Bon. For sore Throat or Tonsils gargle Three-Fourths Water One-Fourth No. 3 Ru-Bon;" (4-page folder accompanying all 3 preparations) "The story of the Discovery and the Development of Ru-Bon by Mr. Minter while healing himself of Eczema (Psoriasis) * * * three prescriptions in the treatment of Eczema. * * * for thirty-five years a constant sufferer from psoriasis. Undergoing at one time a most virulent attack, he was advised by a chance acquaintance that, abroad his trouble was known among common folk as English leprosy and that the home remedy and cure was from poultices made principally of scrapings of rhubarb roots. * * * worked out a prescription which * * * in the course of a few weeks cleared his skin entirely of psoriasis spots * * * the remedies got their name—rhubarb or Ru-Bon. * * * had encouraged a large number of persons like afflicted to try the prescriptions * * * the amazingly curative properties of it [testimonials] * * * troubled with Eczema for some thirty odd years * * * cured by Ru-Bon * * * I had Eczema sores on my body and limbs. My head and back of ears were also badly affected. There is not a spot of eczema on me now. I used Remedy No. 2 every night. * * * Ru-Bon cured me. * * * I was troubled with Eczema on my feet for over three years; * * * I used Ru-Bon; it cured me in about three weeks. * * * I have been using Ru-Bon just two weeks; my improvement is wonderful; * * * I want those who suffer with eczema to have a chance to get the relief which your remedies will surely give them. * * * I am sending you the worst cases of eczema I know of and I hope Ru-Bon may do for each of them what it has done for me * * * My little girl has Eczema very bad * * * two bottles * * * The little girl is cured. * * * Eczema on my leg for eighteen months * * * Ru-Bon Remedies cured me. I would take pleasure in recommending them to any one afflicted with eczema. * * * Eczema, the disease for which this remedy has been primarily formulated, has varied forms and manifestations as it affects various individuals. * * * the essential thing being to put the corrective agents contained in Ru-Bon in contact with the roots of the trouble * * * Ru-Bon No. 3 * * * for the more usual and tractable manifestation of Eczema. It carries * * * the herb derivative which * * * produced the results in Mr. Minter's own case. * * * It can always be applied, however acute the affections. * * * Ru-Bon No. 3, Is The Prescription To Check and Prevent Recurrences. Applied freely when symptoms appear, it has proved most highly serviceable. Users acclaim No. 3 Ru-Bon a sure preventative of recurrences when elimination by it has once been effected. * * * Ru-Bon No. 2 is the prescription for use when a more vigorous attack upon the disease must be made; when hard crusts, scales or callouses—chronic conditions—must be penetrated, resolved and overcome. * * * results are produced by the use of the stronger preparation * * * Ru-Bon No. 1 * * * It is preeminently the preparation for Psoriasis—for chronic stubborn Eczema. * * * it gets to the seat of the trouble * * * Apply Ru-Bon No. 3 * * * for Eczema as primarily manifested * * * For Infantile Eczema * * * For any signs or symptoms of the Return of Eczema after a cure has once been effected. * * * For * * * all parasitic poisons * * * For all Itching of the skin * * * Apply Ru-Bon No. 2 on Affected Spots * * * For crusted, scaled, Chronic eczema * * * For common Acne and pimples * * * Apply Ru-Bon No. 1 to affected areas * * * for Psoriasis for Chronic, Stubborn Eczema of all kinds."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On December 16, 1929, and January 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17076-17100

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1930]

17076. Misbranding of Ru-Bon Nos. 1, 2, and 3. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Ru-Bon Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. No. 23100. I. S. Nos. 01245, 01246, 01247. S. No. 1158.)

On September, 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 bottles of Ru-Bon, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ru-Bon Chemical Co., from Kansas City, Mo., in part on or about February 2, 1928, and in part on or about July 30, 1928, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Ru-Bon No. 1 consisted essentially of chrysarobin, pyroxylin, ether, alcohol, and water; Ru-Bon No. 2 consisted essentially of chrysarobin, salicylic acid, resorcin, glycerin, volatile oils including oil of bay, alcohol, and water; and Ru-Bon No. 3 consisted essentially of resorcin, salicylic acid, chrysarobin, volatile oils including oil of bay, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent: (Ru-Bon No. 1, bottle) "Psoriasis. Squamous Eczema, Dry Chronic Skin Diseases, Tetter;" (carton) "Psoriasis. Can be used for dry scaly or stubborn Eczema of any kind * * * when used with No. 3 Ru-Bon will remove and heal every spot and leave the skin perfect. * * * Paint the spots covering them well, as fast as Ru-Bon comes off put more on, keeping them covered all the time until the true healthy skin appears. * * * When the Eczema begins to disappear there will be small spots left. Put No. 1 on the spots only and bathe with No. 3 until the skin is perfect. Ru-Bon The Reliable Skin Remedy * * * Eczema or Psoriasis * * * Ru-Bon Nos. 1 and 3;" (notice, large size) "Use No. 1 Ru-Bon for Psoriasis only. You can easily tell Psoriasis from other skin trouble. It comes in Spots with loose silvery scales, and bright red skin under the scales. No. 1 and No. 3 Ru-Bon has Never failed to remove Psoriasis, and it is the only Remedy known that can be relied on;" (circular, Ru-Bon for Eczema) "For Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Intractable Skin Troubles, Seborrhoea, Scaly Dandruff, Poison Oak, * * * Callouses, Etc. Stops Soreness and Itching at Once. Ru-Bon is the name applied to a * * * skin-healing Formula. Discovered by Chas. D. Minter after 35 years of personal experience with Eczema Psoriasis. To be used Externally, and has been used on the worst cases of skin diseases, including every known ailment of the skin, some of 30 or 40 years' standing, where almost the entire surface was affected. I would not hesitate to offer any amount of reward that there is not a case of Eczema that could not be healed perfectly with Ru-Bon under our physician's care, and you can do the same at home if you use Ru-Bon. * * * If you give us the names of friends troubled with Eczema, we will write them, and if they use Ru-Bon they will thank you. * * * I was seriously troubled with Eczema on my hands for over 15 years and I was compelled to wear gloves or keep

them wrapped all the time. I was treated by the best doctors and specialists I could find, and used every known remedy, but did not get relief until I used Ru-Bon. It * * * healed the skin. * * * The makers have used every means to perfect the principles of Ru-Bon, and it was thoroughly demonstrated and analyzed before Government Chemist, before offering to the public, as an external remedy, and a pure and true specific for skin infections, an antidote for poisonous substances * * * Do not waste it. A little goes a long way toward healing, and no matter how long standing your skin trouble is, you will be greatly benefitted by using Ru-Bon. And if you use it as directed, and stick to it, it will not fail to clear your skin of any eruptions. Do not buy or try to use Nos. 1 or 2 Ru-Bon without having some No. 3 Ru-Bon on hand * * * For Psoriasis, the most stubborn of all skin troubles, ever resisting treatment. It is necessary to use No. 1 and No. 3 Ru-Bon. * * * Keep this up until the true skin appears. It takes several weeks to remove a stubborn case of Psoriasis and Ru-Bon is the only remedy known that can be relied on to remove it. * * * As a preventive from blood poison or gangrene it is a specific. * * * The Eczema got so bad he had to quit work. He started to use Ru-Bon and the third day he went to work. He used 15 bottles of Ru-Bon and has not been bothered for three years. After fighting Psoriasis Eczema for over 30 years * * * Ru-Bon cured me * * * For Psoriasis, use Nos. 1 and 3. * * * Eczema, Tetter and Salt Rheum, all mean the same, and all skin troubles are usually called Eczema, and Ru-Bon is made to heal the skin. No matter how bad your case or how long standing, you will get immediate relief, and if it has just started, a few applications will save you great suffering and annoyance. It kills the poison and purifies the skin. * * * It is antidote for poisonous substances, and thoroughly sterilizes the skin. It is an unfailing remedy. * * * Ru-Bon * * * heals the skin without the use of internal drugs * * * Ru-Bon No. 1 * * * is used for Psoriasis or dry, scaly Eczema * * * It is best to use No. 3 with No. 1 in all cases of Psoriasis, and necessary in cases of long standing. * * * Ru-Bon No. 1 is made especially for Psoriasis, to be used with Ru-Bon No. 3. But many users of the remedy use No. 1 for any ailment of the skin with good results;" (circular) "Read this Circular * * * We feel sure that it is possible for anyone to heal eczema * * * In offering the Ru-Bon Remedies to the public and to those troubled with skin infections, Eczema of any kind or character we write the directions for its use in the plainest way, and tell you if you use it properly, you can relieve and heal any case of Eczema. * * * The remedy has been tried on all kinds of skin troubles in an intelligent way by good physicians and we tell you in our circulars what it will do. Some people think they are in terrible trouble and one or two bottles will heal them. Others will write that they are not troubled much, but it takes several bottles to heal them, but we do not want to sell Ru-Bon to anyone unless they want to be healed, and will use the Remedy Right. * * * we do say to you that we will give \$100.00 if it is possible to find a case of Eczema that cannot be healed under our Physician's care or under the care of a Physician that thoroughly understands the uses of Ru-Bon and that you can heal yourself at home if you give us a proper diagnosis of your trouble and use the remedy as directed. The maker of Ru-Bon was troubled with Eczema for 35 years before discovering the Remedy; * * * used every known Remedy, some soothing, some burning, but every one of them had merit and was put out honestly and would heal some cases of skin trouble. Your doctor can do that. It was plain to see that in as chronic a case as I had. * * * the Psoriasis had spread to cover 1800 inches of my skin surface that it was necessary to prepare a remedy that would destroy the fungus parasite or germ and when that was done, tone the solution down to a pleasant soothing and healing antiseptic, giving Nature a chance to grow and purify the skin * * * Ru-Bon has been successfully and scientifically used on all forms of Eczema, Psoriasis * * * that is why we are willing to offer \$100.00 if it is possible to find a case that cannot be healed with the remedy * * * It is not possible to put on the label of bottle, all that should be said about the hundreds of kinds of skin trouble. While the simple word Eczema, is meant to cover all skin eruptions, it is necessary to follow the different forms. There are many professional names given to different skin eruptions, and in many cases professionals differ as to the name that should be applied to them. * * * For Tetter, follow Weeping Eczema directions. Psoriasis, the most stubborn of all skin diseases, appears in small spots and grows to almost unlimited size.

Scales are dry and silvery, under the scales the skin is red. You can always tell Psoriasis from other skin trouble on account of white or silvery scales, in some cases it spreads until the entire surface is affected. Paint the spots with No. 1 Ru-Bon, * * * If it itches or turns red around the spot, use No. 3 Ru-Bon to stop the itching, and take out the soreness, but keep the spots covered with No. 1, until the skin is natural and clear. Put No. 1 on scaly spots only. It is best to have your druggist order No. 1 as you use it. No. 1 is made for Psoriasis only, and used with No. 3 will heal every spot. * * * If you had a few drops of Ru-Bon, and used it when your Eczema first started you would never have realized that you could have Eczema. There is nothing about Eczema to alarm one, though many have died of internal drugs administered to them. It is not necessary to use any internal medicine with Ru-Bon. * * * Ru-Bon first seeks the cause, relieves the itching, removes the dead and poisoned skin, destroys the parasite fungus or tubercle that causes the itching, and antisepts the new skin as it grows to perfection over the affected surface. The trouble will not appear again, unless you cause it by the use of or coming in contact with an astringent that poisons your skin. No matter how long affected or how severe your case, Ru-Bon properly used will clear or purify the skin;" (Ru-Bon No. 2, bottle label) "For Chronic Stubborn Eczema * * * Acne * * * Lupus, Salt Rheum and Tetters * * * Dry Scaly Eczema, * * * Herpes * * * If the skin gets tender, use No. 3 Ru-Bon and alternate with No. 2 * * * until the skin has grown strong and perfect;" (carton) "A * * * Remedy for Eczema. For all varieties of Eczema, properly defined, whether chronic or acute. For Eczema * * * Use No. 2 * * * For Eczema of Scalp. Use No. 2 * * * For Common Acne and Pimples. Use No. 2 * * * The Ru-Bon compounds * * * constitute * * * purifiers and naturalizers of skin affections. They have been formulated primarily for Eczemas, the skin diseases commonly so recognized, variously manifested and variously defined;" (circular) "Ru-Bon for Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Intractable Skin Troubles * * * specific, germ-killing * * * Discovered by Chas. D. Minter after 35 years of personal experience with Eczema Psoriasis. To be used Externally, and has been used on the worst cases of skin diseases, including every known ailment of the skin, some of 30 or 40 years' standing, where almost the entire surface was affected. I would not hesitate to offer any amount of reward that there is not a case of Eczema that could not be healed perfectly with Ru-Bon, under our physician's care, and you can do the same at home if you use Ru-Bon. * * * If you give us the names of friends troubled with Eczema, we will write them, and if they use Ru-Bon they will thank You. * * * I was seriously troubled with Eczema on my hands for over 15 years and I was compelled to wear gloves or keep them wrapped all the time. I was treated by the best doctors and specialists I could find, and used every known remedy, but did not get relief until I used Ru-Bon. * * * It gives me great pleasure to hear of its good results with everyone. * * * thoroughly demonstrated and analyzed before Government Chemist, before offering to the public, as an external remedy, and a pure and true specific for skin infections, an antidote for poisonous substances. * * * A little goes a long way toward healing, and no matter how long standing your skin trouble is, you will be greatly benefitted by using Ru-Bon. And if you use it as directed, and stick to it, it will not fail to clear your skin of any eruptions. * * * that same old itch that has kept you scratching perhaps for years, spots that spread like Psoriasis, but it itches every night and you cannot sleep. Usually on the hairy parts of the body—in crotch, under the arms, in bend of elbow or under knees, back of neck, in beard, on the head. * * * You must use No. 2 and 3 Ru-Bon and keep it up until every parasite is destroyed. * * * Use No. 3 Ru-Bon until the soreness is gone, then apply No. 2 * * * For Lupus—Certain doctors in Germany have been most successful with Lupus. They will not take you under treatment for less than one year to eighteen months. Ru-Bon has done wonders for Lupus, but it will take about 2 years of faithful treatment with No. 2 and 3 Ru-Bon. * * * Herpes—On children use No. 3 Ru-Bon. If of long standing on adults, use Nos. 3 and 2. Seborrhoea, Dandruff, Pityriasis, use No. 3 Ru-Bon every two or three days, or every time you wet your scalp. If stubborn sore spots, make application with No. 2 and alternate with No. 3. Acne—* * * Apply No. 2 Ru-Bon * * * For Parasites * * * Eczema in Crotch or any part of the body, with intensive night itching, use No. 2 * * * For Pimples * * * use No. 2 * * * For Acne, use No. 2. For Lupus, use Nos. 2 and 3. * * * Eczema, Tetters

and Salt Rheum, all mean the same and all skin troubles are usually called Eczema, and Ru-Bon is made to heal the skin. No matter how bad your case or how long standing, you will get immediate relief, and if it has just started, a few applications will save you great suffering and annoyance. It kills the poison and purifies the skin. It is antidote for poisonous substances, and thoroughly sterilizes the skin. It is an unfailing remedy. * * * Ru-Bon No. 2 (is double the strength of No. 3), * * * It kills all germs and poisonous substances; will remove crusty, scaly skin from the head or any part of the body, and leaves the true skin in a healthy condition. * * * after using No. 2 always use No. 3 to heal the skin after eruption has disappeared;" (circular) "Read This Circular. * * * We feel sure that it is possible for anyone to heal Eczema, or any skin trouble that infests the human skin, by the proper use of the Ru-Bon remedies. In Offering the Ru-Bon Remedies to the public and to those troubled with skin infections, Eczema of any kind or character we write the directions for its use in the plainest way, and tell you if you use it properly, you can relieve and heal any case of Eczema * * * Some people think they are in terrible trouble and one or two bottles will heal them. Others will write that they are not troubled much, but it takes several bottles to heal them, but we do not want to sell Ru-Bon to anyone unless they want to be healed, * * * we do say to you that we will give \$100.00 if it is possible to find a case of Eczema that cannot be healed under our Physician's care or under the care of a Physician that thoroughly understands the uses of Ru-Bon and that you can heal yourself at home if you give us a proper diagnosis of your trouble and use the remedy as directed. The maker of Ru-Bon was troubled with eczema for 35 years before discovering the Remedy; * * * used every known Remedy, some soothing, some burning, but every one of them had merit and was put out honestly, and would heal some cases of skin trouble. Your doctor can do that. It was plain to see that in as chronic a case as I had, * * * and Psoriasis had spread to cover 1800 inches of my skin surface that it was necessary to prepare a remedy that would destroy the fungus parasite or germ and when that was done, tone the solution down to a pleasant soothing and healing * * * giving Nature a chance to grow and purify the skin * * * use the remedy afterwards to sterilize. Ru-Bon has been successfully and scientifically used on all forms of Eczema, Psoriasis * * * Mineral itches, and that is why we are willing to offer \$100.00 if it is possible to find a case that cannot be healed with the remedy * * * It is not possible to put on the label of the bottle, all that should be said about the hundreds of kinds of skin trouble. While the simple word Eczema, is meant to cover all skin eruptions, it is necessary to follow the different forms. There are many professional names given to different skin eruptions, and in many cases professionals differ as to the name that should be applied to them. * * * If trouble is of long standing and very stubborn use Number 2 Ru-Bon and alternate with Number 3 * * * For Tetters, follow Weeping Eczema directions. * * * Many Young People are affected with Acne, or Pimples, pinch or prick them open and apply No. 2 Ru-Bon with point of brush. Keep this up until all pimples are gone * * * Using No. 2 for the pimples only. Or you can use No. 2 by holding a little water in palm of hand, adding a few drops of No. 2 Ru-Bon * * * All Eczemas are much harder to control after they have been burned with X-ray, radium or mineral nitrates, but Ru-Bon will remove the atrophy and heal the skin. Use No. 2 Ru-Bon, apply with brush several times as fast as dries, repeat this 2 or 3 times a day, until the dead skin is removed, then apply No. 3 Ru-Bon until thoroughly healed. For Lupus use No. 2 Ru-Bon, apply 2 or 3 times a day, for 4 or 5 days then alternate with No. 3. The No. 2 will destroy the Tubercles and No. 3 will heal. When of long standing it will take several months of treatment. For Herpes, use No. 2 Ru-Bon, 2 or 3 times a day, if it gets tender alternate with No. 3. * * * If you had a few drops of Ru-Bon, and used it when your Eczema first started you would never have realized that you could have Eczema. There is nothing about Eczema to alarm one, though many have died of internal drugs administered to them. It is not necessary to use any internal medicine with Ru-Bon * * * Ru-Bon first seeks the cause, relieves the itching, removes the dead and poisoned skin, destroys the parasite fungus or tubercle that causes the itching and antisepts the new skin as it grows to perfection over the affected surface. The trouble will not appear again, unless you cause it by the use of or coming in contact with an astringent that poisons your skin. No matter how long affected or how severe your case, Ru-

Bon properly used will clear or purify the skin;" (notice, small size) "Number 3 is the weakest number and the only one necessary for 80 per cent of ordinary skin troubles;" (Ru-Bon No. 3, bottle) "Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum * * * Weeping Eczema, Poison Ivy, or any sore * * * For infants and children in all skin eruptions For Pyorrhoea, swab gums or rinse mouth with No. 3 Ru-bon * * * Skin Poisons * * * For Scaly Dandruff, Seborrhoea, Falling Hair, * * * For slight Dandruff * * * Poison Ivy * * * Mineral Skin Sores, Tetter; Salt Rheum * * * Removes Dandruff * * * For Itching Piles, Leg Ulcers * * * Burns * * * Stops all soreness and Itching. * * * A valuable household remedy for all skin eruptions. For Pyorrhoea or Sore Mouth," (carton) "For Eczema (Chronic or Local) Poison Ivy, Vegetable or Mineral Skin Sores, Tetter, Salt Rheum, * * * Itching Feet. Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair from falling out. For Itching Piles, Leg Ulcers. * * * A valuable household remedy for all skin eruptions. For Pyorrhoea or Sore Mouth. For Dry Scaly Eczema or Psoriasis on body, arms or legs, use Ru-Bon Nos. * * * 3. For Eczema on hands, face, head or feet use Nos. * * * 3. For Dandruff use No. 3. To stop hair from falling out use No. 3. For Psoriasis use Nos. * * * 3. For Hide-Bound Dead Skin on head use No. 3. * * * For Eczema of Rectum * * * 3. For Itching Piles use No. 3 * * * For Poison Oak or Poison Ivy use No. 3. For Granulated Eyelids use No. 3. * * * For Hives use No. 3. To stop All Itching use No. 3. * * * For Scaly Itching Fingers use No. 3. For Scaly Itching Toes use No. 3 * * * For Lupus use Nos. * * * 3. * * * A true specific skin naturalizer for all rough affected skin, thorough cleansing and healing, removes all impurities, destroys parasites, and gives nature a chance to restore the skin to its perfection. It will * * * stop hair from falling out," (circular) "Ru-Bon for Eczema Psoriasis. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Intractable Skin Troubles, Seborrhoea, Scaly Dandruff, Poison Oak * * * Stops Soreness and Itching at Once. Ru-Bon is the name applied * * * skin-healing Formula. Discovered * * * after 35 years of personal experience with Eczema Psoriasis. To be used Externally, and has been used on the worst cases of skin diseases, including every known ailment of the skin, some of 30 or 40 years' standing, where almost the entire surface was affected. I would not hesitate to offer any amount of reward that there is not a case of Eczema that could not be healed perfectly with Ru-Bon, under our physician's care, and you can do the same at home if you use Ru-Bon. * * * If you give us the names of friends troubled with Eczema, we will write them, and if they use Ru-Bon they will thank You. * * * The writer has had a bad case of Eczema on the hands for the past 12 years * * * Last March I purchased a bottle of Number 3 Ru-Bon; it acted immediately and today I feel that I am entirely cured. Later on I purchased six bottles. * * * In every case Ru-Bon has done the work well. * * * Eczema on my hands for over 15 years and I was compelled to wear gloves or keep them wrapped all the time. * * * did not get relief until I used Ru-Bon. It removed the dead skin and callouses and healed the skin, making them soft and natural. * * * pure and true specific for skin infections, an antidote for poisonous substances. A few drops of No. 3 Ru-Bon used Immediately on any bite, burn, scratch or cut will * * * heal, and if you do not disturb the seal or scab there will not be any soreness. * * * no matter how long standing your skin trouble is, you will be greatly benefitted by using Ru-Bon. And if you use it as directed, and stick to it, it will not fail to clear your skin of any eruptions. * * * for Weeping Eczema or any form of Eczema where the skin is tender, cracks or blisters, wash as clean as you can * * * Any form of Eczema or skin trouble use Only No. 3 Ru-Bon. Put one teaspoonful in two or three teaspoonfuls of clear water, and bathe the infected spots or parts. * * * For Poison Ivy and all Vegetable Poisons, Dermatitis or Swelling. * * * For Psoriasis, the most stubborn of all skin troubles, ever resisting treatment. * * * It takes several weeks to remove a stubborn case of Psoriasis and Ru-Bon is the only remedy known that can be relied on to remove it. * * * that same old itch that has kept you scratching perhaps for years, spots that spread like Psoriasis * * * For Lupus—Certain doctors in Germany have been most successful with Lupus. They will not take you under treatment for less than one year to eighteen months. Ru-Bon has done wonders for Lupus, but it will take about 2 years of faithful treatment with No. 2 and 3 Ru-Bon. Erythema—Use No. 3 Ru-Bon. * * * Hives and Rash * * * For all Dermatitis, Swelling or

Tender Sores * * * Herpes * * * Seborrhoea, Dandruff, Pityriasis * * * If stubborn sore spots * * * Acne * * * For instance, if you cut or tear your skin let it bleed freely, then press the wound together as well as you can, put a few drops of Ru-Bon on to stop the bleeding * * * In a chronic case of Eczema of long standing, after making a few applications of Ru-Bon and it has begun removing the infected skin, it may seem to you that you are getting worse, but that is just what has to be done in Psoriasis when of long standing. * * * In all cases * * * Ru-Bon will heal your skin. * * * Leg Sores or any old Sores or Cancerous Infections—No. 3 Ru-Bon * * * Granulated Eye-Lids * * * For Pyorrhoea or Sore Mouth * * * It will remove the acid from and tighten the teeth and heal the gums or sore mouth. If Tonsils are sore, put one tablespoonful of No. 2 Ru-Bon with one tablespoonful of clear water and gargle your throat * * * It will give almost instant relief and a few applications will heal the tonsils or sore throat. * * * For an antiseptic in all cancerous affections, raw sores and leg ulcers, no matter how long standing; when skin is tender and flesh exposed use No. 3, diluted one-half with distilled water. Ru-Bon used in this way has never failed to heal leg ulcers, some of over 20 years standing. As a preventive from blood poison or gangrene it is a specific. * * * The Eczema got so bad he had to quit work. He started to use Ru-Bon and the third day he went to work. He used 15 bottles of Ru-Bon and has not been bothered for three years. After fighting Psoriasis Eczema for over 30 years, * * * Ru-Bon cured me. * * * For Squamous or Weeping Eczema on body, arms or legs, use Ru-Bon No. 3. For Eczema. Tetters on hands, face, head or feet, use Ru-Bon No. 3. For Psoriasis, Use * * * 3. For Seborrhoea or Dandruff use No. 3. To stop hair from falling out use No. 3. * * * For Itching Piles, Use No. 3 * * * For Poison Oak and Poison Ivy, Use No. 3. * * * Eczema in Crotch or any part of the body, with intensive night itching, use No. * * * 3 * * * destroy the Parasite and heal the skin. For Granulated Eyelids, Use No. 3. For Hives use No. 3. To stop all itching, use No. 3. * * * For scaly, itching Fingers or Toes, use No. 3. * * * For Lupus, Use Nos. * * * 3 * * * Eczema, Tetters and Salt Rheum, all mean the same, and all skin troubles are usually called Eczema, and Ru-Bon is made to heal the skin. No matter how bad your case or how long standing, you will get immediate relief, and if it has just started, a few applications will save you great suffering and annoyance. It kills the poison and purifies the skin. It is antidote for poisonous substances, and thoroughly sterilizes the skin. It is an unfailing remedy. * * * It is best to use No. 3; the weakest number first for any kind of skin trouble. It stops all itching, soreness, and heals, and is the only number needed in more than eight out of ten cases * * * For leg sores No. 3 Ru-Bon * * * has never failed to slough and heal, leaving the skin perfect without a scar. * * * Ru-Bon No. 3 (the weakest number) should be used in all cases of skin trouble and is the only number needed in 80 per cent of the cases. * * * stops all soreness and itching at once; stimulates and heals the skin. * * * Special—Keep a bottle of No. 3 Ru-Bon in the house. Use it for any and all skin trouble. It is the reliable remedy for Poison Oak, any Vegetable, Mineral * * * poisons. For Burns * * * It stops soreness and the skin will heal. For Granulated or Sore Eyelids use Ru-Bon No. 3. * * * For Itching Piles and Eczema of the Rectum use No. 3. * * * In order to find the worst cases possible, we offered for twelve years a reward of \$100 to find a case of Eczema that could not be cured with Ru-Bon; (notice) "Number 3 is the weakest number and the only one necessary for 80 per cent of ordinary skin troubles;" (notice, large size) "For Dry Scaly Eczema of any kind * * * acne * * * use No. 3 Ru-Bon * * * No. 1 and No. 3 Ru-Bon has Never failed to remove Psoriasis, and it is the only Remedy known that can be relied on;" (circular) "Read this Circular. This sheet is intended to answer all questions, and in connection with the circular and directions on carton and bottle, we feel sure that it is possible for anyone to heal Eczema, or any skin trouble that infests the human skin, by the proper use of the Ru-Bon remedies. In Offering the Ru-Bon Remedies to the public and to those troubled with skin infections, Eczema of any kind or character we write the directions for its use in the plainest way, and tell you if you use it properly, you can relieve and heal any case of Eczema. * * * The Remedy has been tried on all kinds of skin troubles in an intelligent way by good physicians and we tell you in our circulars what it will do. * * * we will give

\$100.00 if it is possible to find a case of Eczema that cannot be healed under our Physician's care or under the care of a Physician that thoroughly understands the uses of Ru-Bon and that you can heal yourself at home if you give us a proper diagnosis of your trouble and use the Remedy as directed. The maker of Ru-Bon was troubled with Eczema for 35 years before discovering the Remedy; spent thousands of dollars; used every known Remedy, some soothing, some burning, but every one of them had merit and was put out honestly, and would heal some cases of skin trouble. * * * It was plain to see that in as chronic a case as I had, and after using over 200 bottles of the best known remedy and Psoriasis had spread to cover 1800 inches of my skin surface that it was necessary to prepare a remedy that would destroy the fungus parasite or germ and when that was done, tone the solution down to a pleasant soothing and * * * giving Nature a chance to grow and purify the skin. * * * Ru-Bon has been successfully and scientifically used on all forms of Eczema, Psoriasis, * * * Mineral itches * * * that is why we are willing to offer \$100.00 if it is possible to find a case that cannot be healed with the remedy. * * * We want everybody to know about Ru-Bon. The best investment one can make is a bottle of No. 3 Ru-Bon. You never can tell when you will get a scratch or burn, or come in contact with some astringent that will poison your skin and cause Eczema. A few drops will take away all soreness or chance of Blood Poisoning, and the skin will heal. * * * It is not possible to put on the label of the bottle, all that should be said about the hundreds of kinds of skin trouble. While the simple word Eczema, is meant to cover all skin eruptions, it is necessary to follow the different forms. There are many professional names given to different skin eruptions, and in many cases professionals differ as to the name that should be applied to them. If your trouble is not of long standing, Number 3 Ru-Bon will remove it. * * * apply No. 3 Ru-Bon while skin is moist, until the soreness and swelling is gone. For Weeping or Squamous Eczema * * * apply Number 3 Ru-Bon * * * Continue this until the soreness is gone, then if there are any hard, stubborn spots scratch them and apply Number 3 Ru-Bon. If trouble is of long standing and very stubborn use number 2 Ru-Bon, and alternate with Number 3. * * * For Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, * * * and * * * mineral poisons * * * apply No. 3 Ru-Bon * * * Keep this up until all Dermatitis or swelling is gone. Continue using until the skin is perfect. * * * For Leg Ulcers, sores of any kind * * * bathe with No. 3 Ru-Bon. It has healed many of over 20 years standing, growing a new perfect skin and not leaving a scar. * * * All Eczemas are much harder to control after they have been burned with X-Ray, radium or mineral nitrates, but Ru-Bon will remove the atrophy and heal the skin. * * * No. 3 Ru-Bon until thoroughly healed. For Lupus use No. 2 Ru-Bon, apply 2 or 3 times a day, for 4 or 5 days then alternate with No. 3. The No. 2 will destroy the Tubercles and No. 3 will heal. When of long standing it will take several months of treatment. For Herpes, use * * * No. 3 For all Dermatitis * * * For Bunions or Chilblains apply No. 3 Ru-Bon until the soreness is gone, * * * Eczema of the rectum or Itching Piles bathe * * * with No. 3 Ru-Bon, * * * No matter what the cause of your skin trouble, use No. 3 Ru-Bon and get Relief. We recommend that for all skin trouble to use No. 3 Ru-Bon, no matter if 20 or 30 years standing, or if your entire skin is covered, or if you have spent hundreds or thousands of dollars or how many times you have been told that you could not be cured, or how many so-called Eczema cures you have used, or how many times you have been burned with X-Rays, or how many health resorts you have been to. * * * It is made * * * to * * * remove all ailments of the skin, and leaves it in a healthy condition without a scar. If you had a few drops of Ru-Bon, and used it when your Eczema first started you would never have realized that you could have Eczema. There is nothing about Eczema to alarm one, though many have died of internal drugs administered to them. It is not necessary to use any internal medicine with Ru-Bon. * * * Ru-Bon first seeks the cause, * * * removes the dead and poisoned skin, destroys the * * * tubercle that causes the itching * * * The trouble will not appear again, unless you cause it by the use of or coming in contact with an astringent that poisons your skin. No matter how long affected or how severe your case, Ru-Bon properly used will clear or purify the skin."

On January 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered by the court ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17077. Adulteration and misbranding of Vicine. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Vicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23913. I. S. No. 010339. S. No. 2129.)

On September 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 bottles of Vicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vicine Products Co., from Memphis, Tenn., on or about July 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of iron sulphate, small amounts of phosphates, calcium salts, and sulphuric acid, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength (carton), "A powerful Germicide * * * a powerful germicide and prophylactic, * * * for Internal Use," (label) "For * * * Internal Use A Soothing Antiseptic Actually Kills Germs, * * * For External * * * Use * * * Gargle with one part Vicine to ten parts water," (yellow circular) "A Powerful Antiseptic * * * it is a powerful germicide and one of the very few germ-destroying medicines known to science, that not only can be used, but is recommended for internal use. Vicine Actually Kills Germs," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "A Powerful Germicide * * * a powerful germicide and prophylactic * * * for Internal Use;" (label) "Antiseptic Actually Kills Germs, * * * Gargle with one part Vicine to 20 parts water;" (yellow circular) "A Powerful Antiseptic * * * it is a powerful germicide and one of the very few germ-destroying medicines known to science, that not only can be used, but is recommended for internal use. Vicine Actually kills germs." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Directions for Adults * * * General Tonic and for Stomach, Kidney, Bladder, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Bed-Wetting, Sluggish Liver, Intestinal Trouble. * * * Acute Indigestion, Cramps, Colic, Ptomaine Poisoning, * * * Dysentery, Flux, Diarrhea * * * Pellagra * * * Eczema, Skin Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, * * * Pimples, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids, Piles * * * Wounds * * * Pyorrhea, Sore and Bleeding Gums, * * * Sore Throat, Diseased Tonsils, Halitosis, Acid Mouth * * * Catarrh * * * Dandruff and Itching Scalp;" (carton) "Wounds, * * * Piles, * * * System Builder Improves the appetite and helps to condition the system and aids in the Purification of the Blood * * * For Diarrhea due to indiscretion of diet * * * For Indigestion, Kidney, Bladder and Stomach Trouble, Neuritis, and Rheumatism. Builds Strength, Enriches the Blood;" (white circular) "Treating Pellagra with Vicine. Begin treatment by taking 10 drops of Vicine in glass of water the first thing when you get up in the morning before breakfast. Then take 10 drops in glass of water after dinner and supper meals. After three days reduce dose to 5 drops. * * * If your bowels are too loose Vicine, taken as above directed, will regulate the bowels to normalcy. If any sores appear on any part of the body, apply Vicine diluted in water half and half to the sores. Keep Vicine treatment up for three weeks regularly, then skip one week and repeat the treatment, until you are entirely well. * * * [Testimonials] Vicine for the Treatment of Pellagra * * * Concerning Vicine as a remedy for Pellagra I know whereof I speak. I had suffered with it for seven years * * * I had not done my housework for a long time. I began taking Vicine the 18th day of July, 1928. In August the same year I was able to do my work. * * * I would love for every Pellagra sufferer to know of the wonderful merits of Vicine. I give this testimony freely for suffering humanity, this the 23d day of October, 1928. I have no symptoms of Pellagra. * * * About seven years ago I contracted pellagra. * * * One of my toes was so badly affected * * * I

was a mass of sores. My hands, arms and feet got to where I could not walk. My stomach was awful sore; in fact I was about dead. About 40 days ago I began taking Vicine internally and applying it externally on my sores. Today I am about my work walking. My toe and feet are healed up. My stomach is better, the sores are about healed. I truly hope all those who suffer with this dreadful pellagra will use Vicine;" (yellow circular) "Vicine, Meaning vital-compound * * * Since it has been proven that almost all diseases are caused by germs which enter the body in food, water, air, cuts, scratches in the skin, and often through the bites of insects, Medical Science has been puzzled to find something that would guard the human family against such attacks. Their efforts have been greatly hindered due to the fact that practically all disinfectants with high germicidal power have been too poisonous to be taken internally, and too caustic to be used externally. Vicine fills a Long Sought Need, it is a powerful germicide and one of the very few germ-destroying medicines known to science, that not only can be used, but is recommended for internal use. * * * health-giving anhydrous salts * * * Vicine contains * * * the one accepted element * * * that is universally recognized * * * blood builder. It assists nature in building new red blood, to flow normally. With normal circulation of Pure, Healthy blood in the body, disease cannot thrive. It is particularly valuable for Sluggish Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, as it helps to regulate the functional activities. It is especially recommended for Bed-Wetting. * * * Indigestion * * * Stomach Trouble; Rheumatism; Neuritis; Sluggish Liver; Kidneys; Bladder and Bed-Wetting, * * * Acute Indigestion; Cramps; Colic; Ptomaine Poisoning * * * Diarrhea * * * Dysentery; Flux; Cholera Morbus * * * it is of great value to sufferers of Pellagra. * * * Boils; * * * Pimples; Carbuncles * * * Old Sores; Eczema and Skin Diseases; Tetter; Ring-Worm * * * Piles and Hemorrhoids * * * Minor Burns * * * from Acids * * * it will prevent blistering. * * * The Nose and Throat are favorite breeding places for germs. If they are watched carefully and frequently cleansed and disinfected, often serious disease can be prevented. At the first sign of Sore Throat or Tonsils, gargle immediately, using 10 parts water to one part Vicine. If tonsils or mouth are ulcerated, mop the ulcers with Vicine, diluted half and half. Pyorrhea; Sore and Bleeding Gums; Cold and Fever Sores; Toothache Catarrh * * * Dandruff and Itching Scalp. It is believed that dandruff is the result of germs. Apply Vicine full strength and allow it to dry on the scalp. Wash out with clear water. * * * Blistered * * * Feet * * * For Leucorrhea * * * [Testimonials] Without a doubt you have the greatest nature medicine for all ailments that there is in the world. * * * I had typhoid fever and it settled in my left side. I suffered for years * * * I was operated upon for tubercular bone. Had three ribs removed and my spine scraped. * * * I was only a shadow. Having heard of this medicine, I got some which I used both externally and internally. Soon I began to improve, * * * Today I am as sound and fit as any man of fifty years in the state of Florida. * * * We use Vicine in my family for all troubles. * * * I have been bothered with Kidney Trouble 10 or 15 years. Have spend hundreds of dollars for medicine and one bottle of Vicine has done me more good * * * I got up six times a night, and now only once and feel fine. * * * Vicine is a wonderful medicine. It has completely relieved our little boy of the worst case of eczema I ever saw. * * * I have been a sufferer for twelve years of Neuritis, * * * I reached the stage where I was in bed nearly all the time. A friend brought me a bottle of Vicine. I began to take it and in less than a month I could do all the work around my place. I wish all sufferers of Neuritis would try it. * * * For about ten or twelve years I have been a sufferer of acute indigestion attacks. * * * I purchased a bottle of Vicine, and from the very first dose I received beneficial results. I have not had a single attack or even the slightest symptom of an attack since using it. * * * I honestly regard Vicine as the most wonderful, effective and curative stomach medicine in the world. * * * About seven years ago I contracted pellagra * * * One of my toes was so badly affected * * * I was a mass of sores. My stomach was awful sore; in fact I was about dead. About 40 days ago I began taking Vicine internally and applying it externally on my sores. Today I am about my work walking. My toe and feet are healed up. My stomach is better, the sores are about healed. I truly hope all those who suffer with this dreadful pellagra will use Vicine. * * * I have been afflicted for ten years with

Kidney and Bladder trouble and Rheumatism, and at time could hardly get out of bed for more than a week at a time. I began taking Vicine two months ago. I can truly say that I have no symptoms of Rheumatism. * * * For many years I have had a bad throat trouble. Last winter I took the 'flu' and it settled in my throat and I almost lost my voice. * * * After using Vicine for thirty days, my voice is as clear as it ever was. * * * I received a bottle of Vicine about three weeks ago and the results I have seen are beyond my expectations. I have suffered from Neurasthenia since coming back from over-seas. * * * I came back a wreck, mentally and physically. * * * My chest and stomach pains have disappeared, * * * I have improved so in the last weeks that I look back at the nine or ten years of pain and agony as a dream. * * * I have suffered with ulcerated stomach, muscular cramps and indigestion for years, * * * had been in bed six weeks. * * * I got a bottle of Vicine and the wonders it worked were marvelous. I am a well man, * * * my little girl * * * had been sick for three years and seven months ago she became helpless and confined to her bed with what doctors said was rheumatism, but she had previously been vaccinated and I thought she had vaccine poisoning. She suffered constantly, very severe pains in her left limb and it finally settled in her knee and heel, and developed a running sore in her heel. * * * after being in this helpless condition for six months I began giving her five drops of Vicine in half glass of water night and morning, to my delight she began to improve almost immediately, and within five days all pain had left her and she quit her bed and is now on the fast road to recovery. * * * I have used Vicine in treating my boy twelve years old, who has been given to bed-wetting all his life. * * * after giving him a short treatment of Vicine he is completely relieved of his trouble. * * * Vicine as a remedy for Pellagra I know whereof I speak. I had suffered with it for seven years * * * I had not done my housework for a long time. I began taking Vicine the 18th day of July, 1923. In August the same year I was able to do my work. * * * I would love for every Pellagra sufferer to know of the wonderful merits of Vicine. I give this testimony freely for suffering humanity this the 23d day of October, 1923. I have no symptoms of Pellagra. * * * Its curative properties for itchings, sores, * * * and most every skin eruption are really little short of wonderful. * * * It * * * is an excellent blood purifier. * * * Vicine meaning vital compound. This water has wonderful curative powers. * * * It is Nature's great medicine for stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. * * * A bottle of Vicine in your home is a splendid safeguard to health."

On December 6, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture*.

17078. Misbranding of Glykeron. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Glykeron. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24323. I. S. No. 022500. S. No. 2564.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Glykeron at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by Iglesias & Co., New York, N. Y., on or about April 26, 1929, to San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of codeine phosphate, an ammonium salt, extracts of plant drugs including a solanaceous drug, tolu, glycerin, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the carton and bottle labels and appearing in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton and bottle, translated from Spanish) "Is a powerful sedative for cough and an excellent soothing agent for the respiratory apparatus. Diminishes the inflammation and alleviates dyspnea. The antispasmodic and anodyne action

of this preparation over the respiratory apparatus makes it especially useful for cough accompanied by pain, difficult breathing, scanty expectoration and restlessness;" (carton only, translated from Spanish) "Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Whooping Cough;" (circular, English) "Of special value in cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, whooping cough and kindred affections involving the respiratory system;" (circular, English and foreign languages) "Cough, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough; Asthma, etc. * * * As a cough alleviator, respiratory anodyne and sedative, it is both potent and trustworthy. * * * It is especially serviceable in the treatment of cough, bronchitis, laryngitis, phthisis, pneumonia, whooping cough, asthma and inflammatory disorders of the respiratory tract. * * * Cough. In both acute and chronic cough, the response to the sedative effect of Glykeron is prompt. Its action is particularly gratifying in the dry, hacking and unproductive cough that is so often attended with pain, difficult breathing or restlessness. Bronchitis. Glykeron is beneficial in the treatment of acute and chronic bronchitis. * * * overcomes suffocating symptoms. Phthisis. Glykeron is useful in many cases of phthisis, in that it lessens the distress accompanying expulsive efforts. Asthma. Glykeron diminishes the intensity of asthmatic paroxysms and often lengthens the intervals between their recurrence. By its timely administration the severity of asthmatic attacks is frequently lessened. Pneumonia. In the initial stage of pneumonia, the preparation exerts a helpful sedative influence. In the latter stages of the disease, its anodyne effect proves helpful. Whooping-Cough. When administered in doses appropriate to the age of the patient, Glykeron lessens the spasmodic character and the frequency of the paroxysms and thus adds to the physical and mental comfort."

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17079. Misbranding of Tabonucol-Pectoratol. U. S. v. 15 Dozen Bottles of Tabonucol-Pectoratol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24319. I. S. No. 022495. S. No. 2562.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 dozen bottles of Tabonucol-Pectoratol at Aguadilla, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Jose Ferrari, Aguadilla, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a codeine compound, guaiacol, eucalyptol, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Pectoratol * * * Reconstituent Tonic for the Bronchio-Pulmonary Apparatus;" (wrapper) "Pectoratol * * * Reconstituent Balsamic Tonic for the Bronchio-Pulmonary Apparatus. This rational preparation contains the balsamic principles of Hedwigia Balsamifera, American Terehenthinaceous plant, combined with a powerful antiseptic and a tonic of the respiratory apparatus. Invaluable for the treatment of the diseases of the throat, bronchi and lungs. * * * Ideal Balsamic and Reconstituent preparation for bronchial and pulmonary affections such as, sore throat * * * bronchitis (acute or chronic), initial grippe, catarrhs, in general, etc. * * * relieves the pains caused by congestion of the lungs;" (circular) "Pectoratol. Balsamic and reconstituent tonic for the respiratory tract. Under the name of Tabonucol we present the ideal combination of the active principles of 'Tabonuco' (Hedwigia Balsamifera), a powerful balsamic agent * * * tolu and anacahuita, with guaiacol, which is a positive reconstituent for the bronchio-pulmonary apparatus, eucalyptol, which is a powerful anti-thermic in catarrhal and pulmonary fevers * * * As a pulmonary antiseptic, Guaiacol is recommended by all the leading physicians of the world. It has over Creosote the advantage of causing no irritation of the membranes and of not producing digestive disorders. * * * Euca-

lyptol * * * is employed with success for the treatment of catarrhal and pulmonary fevers. * * * The Tabonucol-Pectoratol * * * is * * * a rational preparation the practical results of which for the treatment of chronic bronchitis, bronchorrhea, asthma, incipient phthisis, pulmonary catarrhs, grippe * * * cough, Hoarseness, etc. may be verified."

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17080. Misbranding of Dakol nasal cream. U. S. v. 2½ Dozen Packages of Dakol Nasal Cream. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24332. I. S. No. 011673. S. No. 2601.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2½ dozen packages of Dakol nasal cream, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the New Haven Laboratories (Inc.), from New Haven, Conn., on or about October 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum, a small amount of a saponifiable fat, volatile oils including menthol, a trace of sodium chloride, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the carton and tube, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tube) "For * * * relief of * * * Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, Asthma * * * To Prevent nose and throat infection;" (carton) "For the relief of * * * Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Sore Throats, and Asthma. For the prevention of contagious diseases contracted through nose and throat."

On February 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17081. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Nozol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24263, 24291. I. S. Nos. 016697, 016698. S. Nos. 2497, 2536.)

On November 18 and November 27, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 30 dozen bottles of Nozol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co. (Inc.), in part from East Etna, Pa., on or about August 29, 1929, and in part from Etna, Pa., on or about October 9, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing camphor, oil of peppermint, and menthol, colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Portion of the product, bottle) "Keeps the nose clean and healthy;" (small folder) "Nozol America's Nose Remedy * * * The Health and Care of the Nose. Medical authorities are stressing the importance of the proper, regular care of the nose as a preventive of disease as well as in the treatment where infection has already set in. Most of the troubles of the human race can be traced to germs. And it is through the nasal passages that many of these germs enter. We constantly breathe the air that is filled with dust, germ-laden particles,—some of these pass off with the nasal secretions. However, not all are passed because many lodge on the moist membranous

linings and soon an infection appears. Regular cleaning of the nasal passages is as important as cleaning your teeth,—the fact that they cannot be readily seen results in many people neglecting them. Nozol is today recognized by physicians, hospitals, and specialists as the foremost preparation for the treatment of general nasal troubles. Furthermore, they recommend Nozol to prevent as well as to check disease. * * * Nozol * * * healing * * * the infected parts and helping to stop further spread of the infection * * * permits sufficient time for therapeutic action * * * Nozol * * * is an effective agent in combating sinus trouble. * * * Nozol is a liquid * * * reaching all parts of the mucous membrane, whereas salves and ointments seldom reach all the infected parts. Nozol for Nasal Catarrh. Catarrh of the nose is one of the most common of diseases. Chronic inflammation of the membrane caused usually by excessive secretion is usually present in nasal catarrh and daily use of Nozol should be followed. The healing, soothing qualities of Nozol will greatly aid nature in curing this catarrhal condition * * * Nozol for Hay Fever. Sufferers from hay fever seldom receive the sympathy to which they are entitled and no certain cure has ever been discovered. Thousands today are getting welcome relief during severe attacks and others start prevention early through the use of Nozol. Pollen, that carries the dreaded hay fever, attacks the delicate tissues of the lining. Nozol when used in time spreads over the tissues, preventing the pollen from attacking the lining. * * * Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * It is estimated that two out of three people in America are troubled with sinus infection of varying degrees. Sinus trouble usually follows severe colds and is indicated by frequent headaches, drippings of mucous into the throat, stoppage of nasal passages and soreness and tenderness beneath the eye and over the cheekbone. If nature is allowed free rein, it can usually correct this condition. Nozol Most Effective Preparation for Sinus Trouble. By using Nozol regularly, the nasal passages are kept clear and clean and proper drainage of the sinus allowed. Use frequently,—three or four times a day if convenient and, shortly, the most stubborn cases of sinus trouble usually will yield to this treatment. Physicians are among those loudest in their praise of Nozol for sinus trouble * * * People having trouble breathing while sleeping, and this is also true in case of children, can overcome this condition by clearing out the passages with Nozol;" (counter display card) "Relieves Sinus trouble * * * Makes breathing easy * * * Recommended by Specialists for * * * Hay Fever, General Nose Troubles use Nozol for Sinus Trouble;" (window streamer) "Hay Fever Rose Fever * * * Use Nozol for sure relief;" (remainder of product, bottle) "For the care of the nose;" (display card) "Relieves Sinus Trouble * * * Makes Breathing Easy. Recommended by Specialists for * * * Hay Fever, General Nose Troubles. Use Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * Sinus Trouble relieved with Nozol."

On March 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17082. Misbranding of Pills Heiskell. U. S. v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Pills Heiskell. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24410. I. S. No. 024510. S. No. 2643.)

On or about January 16, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Pills Heiskell at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of Moscoso Hno. & Co., Ponce, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the pills contained extracts of plant drugs including podophyllum and hyoscyamus, a compound of iron, and phosphorus.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle, translated from Spanish) "For all Impurities of the Blood and Affections of the Liver;" (carton, translated from Spanish) "For Headache, for all

Affections of the Liver and Impurities of the Blood;" (circular, English, Spanish, French, and German) "Blood and Liver Pills. The Most * * * Effective Pill to Purify and Strengthen the System * * * These Pills are compounded of * * * Podophyllin * * * renowned * * * for its specific action on the Liver and Blood. Podophyllin, in combination with the active medicinal principles of other roots, herbs and barks that act on the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys, form together the most effective remedy for all disorders arising from Impurities in the Blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Ulcers, Kidney Troubles, all Skin Disorders such as Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, and other Eruptions indicating Vitiated Humors in the Blood. They also restore to healthy action the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, upon which the Blood depends for its nutrition. Pure Blood is the Secret of Health, Strength and Beauty. Though the features and form may be perfect, there can be no beauty, in the full sense of the word, without a clear, healthy complexion, which can be obtained only by keeping the Blood Pure. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills act directly on the Liver, whose office is to separate the impurities from the blood, enabling it, with its life-giving properties, to absorb that great supporter of all organic life, Oxygen, that gives vigor and vitality to the whole system, enabling it to combat exposure to vicissitude of climate or epidemics. Constipation most frequently arises from neglect or sedentary habits, either acquired or enforced by occupation. It is a condition that should not be allowed to continue. * * * neglect of this law of nature at once impairs the health, the breath becomes offensive, headache, nausea, depression of spirits and a host of other afflictions assail us. As you value good health avoid constipation. Pay particular attention to keeping the bowels regular by taking one or two Heiskell's Pills at night, * * * and thus acquire the habit nature ordained, and you will receive all the blessings of perfect health. * * * Take * * * until the bowels become regular.

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17083. Misbranding of Alcanfomentol Colberg. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Jars of Alcanfomentol Colberg. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24400. 1. S. No. 024511. S. No. 2644.)

On or about January 9, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen jars of Alcanfomentol Colberg at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article was in possession of the Drug Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing small amounts of menthol, camphor, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Jar) "Recommended for Catarrhs, Whooping Cough * * * Spasmodic Croup and Influenza;" (carton) "Recommended for Catarrhs, Whooping Cough * * * Influenza * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache, * * * All kinds of Pains;" (circular) "For Catarrhs, Whooping Cough * * * Spasmodic Croup, Hay Fever, Influenza or Grippe, Pneumonia, Sore Throat, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Etc. * * * Painful Feet, Earache * * * Hemorrhoids * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Headache * * * For Bronchio-Pulmonary Affections * * * It is of Great Help (In Catarrhal Affections.)"

On February 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17084. Misbranding of Flumonia salve. U. S. v. 171 Jars of Flumonia Salve. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released upon deposit of collateral. (F. & D. No. 23982. I. S. Nos. 020301, 020302. S. No. 2239.)

On September 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 171 dozen jars of Flumonia salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation from Memphis, Tenn., in part on or about December 3, 1928, and in part on or about January 12, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum containing small amounts of volatile oils including camphor, menthol, and eucalyptus oil.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the display carton, retail carton, and jar label, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Flumonia * * * First Aid for * * * Chest Congestions and Inflammation;" (jar label only) "Pneumonia. Apply hot cloth to throat, chest and upper part of back for at least 5 minutes, then apply this fuming salve and rub in well and cover with hot * * * flannel; place the covering so that the fumes arising can be inhaled freely, and repeat the application every 2 hours unless the patient is sleeping comfortably. Spasmodic Croup. Rub Flumonia over the throat and chest and induce the child to inhale the fumes which will arise after the salve is loosely covered with a piece of hot flannel. A little of the salve may be heated in a spoon and the fumes inhaled. Continue this treatment until the air passages are opened and breathing is relieved. Whooping Cough and Asthma. Use same treatment as above * * * Coughs and Sore Throat. Place a piece of the salve about the size of a pea on the tongue and allow to be slowly swallowed and apply externally to the throat, rubbing in well. * * * A splendid application for * * * external inflammation;" (carton) "Flumonia * * * Used for Catarrh * * * Sore Throat, Coughs, Spasmodic Croup, Influenza * * * The best results are obtained by rubbing freely over the chest;" (circular in some of the packages) "Flumonia * * * Beneficial for * * * coughs, chest congestion and inflammation, catarrh, and asthma;" (circular in other packages) "First Aid in the treatment of Coughs and * * * Inflammations * * * Sore Throat, Neuralgia, * * * Internally and Externally * * * It is valuable in the treatment of the various ailments of the lungs, respiratory organs and air passages. * * * Flumonia Fuming Salve. Upon application, the heat of the body releases the fumes, which are inhaled and thereby carried directly to the air passages and respiratory organs. * * * It acts by absorption through the skin, the effect of which is to promote circulation and stimulate the body to its normal functions. * * * Ordinary Coughs * * * Swallow one-fourth teaspoonful of Flumonia three or four times a day. Rub Flumonia well over the throat especially before retiring, * * * Catarrh, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness * * * inhale the fumes of Flumonia melted in a spoon. At night massage the throat and chest with Flumonia, rubbing in well, and apply a thick layer of Flumonia, covering with warm flannel. * * * Bronchitis, Grippe, Pneumonia, Flu. Rub Flumonia over the spinal column from hips to shoulders to relieve the nerves. Then inhale the fumes of Flumonia which has been melted in a spoon. Rub Flumonia over the chest and throat and cover with warm flannel. Continue until relieved * * * Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup. First give a good purgative, for best results Van Vleet's Aromatic Castor Oil is recommended, followed by a hot mustard foot-bath (one tablespoonful of dry mustard in a gallon of hot water). Open the pores of the skin by applying hot towels until the skin is red. As soon as one towel has been removed, immediately apply another. This may also be accomplished by the application of hot mustard plasters or a plaster made of equal parts of mustard and Flumonia. As soon as the pores are well opened, massage with Flumonia for several minutes, and spread a thick layer of Flumonia. Cover with a doubled flannel cloth. Leave the covers loose about the head of the patient, that the fumes may circulate freely and reach

the respiratory organs. Repeat this treatment as soon as the redness disappears from the skin. For Bronchitis * * * only the throat and chest need to be treated, but in pneumonia and flu, rub Flumonia on the back from the shoulder blade to the hips. Sinus Suffering. Flumonia is wonderfully soothing and alleviating for sinus pains. It is, of course, simply a first aid for troubles of this character until surgical relief can be obtained. * * * Muscular Rheumatism * * * When the inflammation has been reduced, spread Flumonia Liberally and cover with hot cloths. * * * Neuralgia * * * conditions have been relieved by rubbing Flumonia over the face and temples, and inhaling the fumes from Flumonia melted in a spoon."

On December 6, 1929, the Van Vleet-Ellis Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and deposit of collateral in the sum of \$200 as surety that it should not be sold or disposed of until relabeled to conform to the requirements of the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17085. Misbranding of Tanna-Menthol. U. S. v. 117 Small Bottles, et al., of Tanna-Menthol. Product adjudged misbranded. Released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24512. I. S. No. 033657. S. No. 2796.)

On February 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 117 small bottles and 108 large bottles of Tanna-Menthol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Tanna-Menthol Co. (Inc.), from Enid, Okla., on or about December 30, 1929, and transported from the State of Oklahoma into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, menthol, iodine, tannic acid, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the package failed to bear a correct statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "For Sore Throat, Pyorrhea, Nasal Catarrh, Hoarseness, * * * Trench Mouth, Preventive for Influenza. * * * Tanna-Menthol is an Efficient Trustworthy, Antiseptic * * * Tanna-Menthol kills germs * * * 1. Gargle for sore throat, tonsillitis, trench mouth * * * 7. As a Spray for * * * Preventing Contagious Diseases."

On February 18, 1930, the Tanna-Menthol Co. (Inc.), Enid, Okla., having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product misbranded, and it was ordered by the court that the said product be released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under the supervision of this department. It was further ordered by the court that the claimant pay costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17086. Adulteration and misbranding of G. G. Germicide. U. S. v. 33 Bottles of G. G. Germicide. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24396. I. S. Nos. 011647, 011579. S. No. 2397.)

On December 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of G. G. Germicide, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Rose Rockwood from Belgrade, Me., in two consignments, on or about October 2 and October 26, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of formaldehyde, extracts of plant drugs including sassafras, alcohol, and water. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended upon the label.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, viz: (Carton, bottle label, and both circulars) "Germicide;" (bottle label and small circular) "Disinfectant;" and (bottle label) "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements were false and misleading: (Carton) "Quick, Effectual, Positive * * * Germicide Germs Grappled;" (bottle label) "Germicide * * * Germs Grappled * * * Antiseptic, disinfectant * * * A vegetable preparation;" (small circular) "Germs Grappled * * * Germicide * * * As a disinfectant for the skin, wounds, cuts, abrasions, to prevent blood poison * * * Preventive. The use of G. G. Germicide * * * in an inhaler or pour ½ teaspoon on the stove, will lessen the risk of infection in districts where diphtheria, influenza, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or where any contagion is prevalent. * * * A safe family medicine * * * Safety first;" and (large circular) "Germs grappled, germicide * * * A long tried out and non surpassed germicide * * * a safe family medicine * * * Safety First." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic efforts of the article, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Small circular) "Grippe Grippled * * * Headache and Neuralgia * * * In severe cases, * * * Nasal Catarrh * * * Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza * * * for the skin, wounds, cuts, abrasions, to prevent blood-poisoning * * * For Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Gas in Stomach, Pain in Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and Purifying the Blood * * * 'G. G.' cured Catarrh for me, * * * I have used 'G. G.' in contagious diseases;" (large circular) "Grippe Grippled * * * I have little doubt in my mind that ere this reaches your hands it will be my lot to sleep with the dead. I get no sleep, but cough about sixty times a minute. The members of my family are looking for my end every night. My cough is caused by Catarrh * * * A bottle of G. G. Germicide was immediately sent * * * It is one week today since I received * * * the Germicide * * * The first time I used it, it brought away about a quarter of a pint of phlegm * * * it is just the remedy I needed. * * * remedies for Catarrh. The G. G. Germicide * * * eclipsed all others by giving complete success. * * * It is now well known that Catarrh is caused by bacteria, which multiply very rapidly. * * * Germicide * * * deserves the premium as a valuable Catarrh remedy. * * * During the epidemic of Smallpox * * * I contracted the disease * * * My wife used G. G. freely about the house and although my family was with me all the time not one of them took the disease * * * if you want a Germicide that will ward off Smallpox get G. G. * * * G. G. cured Catarrh for me * * * I have used G. G. in contagious diseases;" (bottle label) "For Relief of Nasal Catarrh * * * Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and Bronchitis;" and (carton) "When Well Keep Well * * * Grippe Grippled * * * For * * * Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis. For Cuts, Wounds * * * Prevents Blood Poison."

On February 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17087. Adulteration and misbranding of Muco-Solvent, and misbranding of Muco-Solvent salve. U. S. v. 53 Packages of Muco-Solvent, et al. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 23381, 23875, 24076. I. S. Nos. 05227, 05240, 019609, 019610. S. Nos. 1522, 2038, 2312.)

On February 16, July 19, and September 24, 1929, respectively, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 13 5/12 dozen bottles of Muco-Solvent and 5 11/12 dozen packages of Muco-Solvent salve at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the articles had been shipped from Memphis, Tenn., in

part by the Hessig-Ellis Drug Co., and in part by the Van-Vleet Ellis Corporation, in various lots between the dates of August 9, 1928 and August 23, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the former, and misbranding with respect to the latter, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the Muco-Solvent salve consisted essentially of petrolatum containing volatile oils including camphor, menthol, and turpentine, and spearmint oils; and Muco-Solvent consisted essentially of salicylic acid (2.5 grams per 100 cubic centimeters), extracts of plant drugs including sanguinaria, glycerin, alcohol (27.6 per cent by volume), and water.

Adulteration of the Muco-Solvent was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under the following standard of strength: "Muco-Solvent is a vegetable compound, a solution of Nature's antiseptics. * * * It is made of Nature's remedies—leaves, herbs, roots, etc. Measles * * * The specific action of Muco-Solvent upon the Mucous Membrane destroys the germ," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard. Misbranding of the said Muco-Solvent was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Booklet) "Muco-Solvent is a vegetable compound, a solution of nature's antiseptics. * * * It is made of Nature's remedies—leaves, herbs, roots, etc. * * * It is a germicide in the use of which the bacilli is killed and the accumulated mass dissolved and disintegrated. It contains no * * * harmful drug, and may be safely administered to the youngest infant as well as to adults. * * * Its action is that of a * * * antiseptic. * * * It wins its victory by destroying the disease germs. * * * Measles * * * The specific action of Muco-Solvent upon the Mucous Membrane destroys the germ;" (carton and bottle labels) "Contents average 18 per cent alcohol." Misbranding of the said Muco-Solvent was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, since the quantity stated was not correct. Misbranding was alleged with respect to both products for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Muco-Solvent, bottle label) "For internal use in attacks of Catarrh * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis-Quinsy;" (carton) "For * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Catarrh, etc. * * * For * * * Catarrh, Tonsillitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat;" (booklet) "The mission of this little book is to give the Mother (who is the doctress of all ills in the home), as well as any other members of the household, a simple treatment of coughs, colds, grippe and other similar ailments of the mucous membrane, to prevent their growing into serious maladies. * * * All the children of my family had a severe attack of Diphtheria, which was successfully treated and no serious effects resulted from said disease, and we candidly think we escaped serious results by a thorough application of Muco-Solvent. We used this medicine only, administered plenty of it; the results are so satisfactory that we cheerfully give this testimonial. When it is understood that diphtheria was prevalent and nearly all families in our vicinity were affected by it and many deaths occurred, we feel more than thankful that we discovered this remedy in time. * * * Muco-Solvent * * * We not only value it for its marvelous worth in all acute ailments accompanied with throat affections or coughs, but for its general usefulness as well. Our faith in it is so strong we use it for about everything. We have never used anything so effective for sores, * * * It heals quickly and prevents festering. * * * I have used Muco-Solvent in my family for sore throat, measles and catarrh in the head, and it cures every time. Several of my friends have used it for croup with their children, and made remarkable cures * * * we have used your throat medicine, Muco-Solvent, for more than 17 years. We have kept it ready for use during all of this time and find it a specific, not only for all kinds of throat troubles, but also for any inflammation or laceration of the mucous membrane surfaces. * * * Have been troubled with quinsy for over 20 years * * * remedies * * * have never found one which gave as good results as yours. Can heartily commend it for all who need a medicine for sore throat * * * we know (because it has been proved in millions of cases) that Muco-Solvent, if taken in time, will prevent diseases of the mucous membrane from gaining

headway and developing into serious illness. The slight cough or cold is very often the forerunner of La Grippe, Sore Throat, Influenza, Tonsilitis, Quinsy, and the dreaded Diphtheria. These coughs * * * can be quickly checked with the prompt use of Muco-Solvent. Keep a bottle of Muco-Solvent on the shelf at all times and prevent sickness in your home. * * * Muco-Solvent will afford quick relief for Coughs * * * Sore Throat, La Grippe, and will tend to prevent an attack of Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. * * * Muco-Solvent (originally known as 'Diphtheria Preventive and Cure') * * * throat specialist * * * he saved thousands by his great discovery, Muco-Solvent. * * * during an epidemic of Diphtheria, this medicine was brought to the attention of a wealthy lumberman * * * By its use his sister, and later two daughters, were cured of Diphtheria. * * * its success being so marked, not only in the treatment of Diphtheria cases, but in all throat troubles * * * a specific for all suppurative and inflammatory diseases of the mucous membrane * * * as its name implies, is a solvent or a special remedy for the treatment of those diseases which attack the mucous membrane. Its action is that of a * * * healing antiseptic. It breaks down and dissolves the mucus gathering in the throat or air passages and assists Nature in carrying away the accumulated mass. * * * Used internally it is a specific for preventing or arresting the development of every ailment accompanied by a cough, sore throat, or any inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces, such as * * * Tonsilitis, Bronchitis, Quinsy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, etc. * * * for treating the nose or throat * * * to prevent development of serious illness. Muco-Solvent And Muco Salve Prevent The Common Cold From Gaining Headway. * * * A so-called 'cold' may also be the first sign of measles, whooping cough, or diphtheria in infants. * * * An ordinary cold, a little cough, a slight hoarseness or a sore throat—these are the beginnings of more diseases than almost any other bodily disturbance * * * neglected, they may quickly develop into a serious or even fatal disease. * * * Muco-Solvent is wonderfully successful in arresting and relieving colds, coughs, and all throat and bronchial troubles. It acts as a germicide, effecting its relief by destroying the germs of disease. * * * Directions * * * Take * * * until relieved. * * * Sore Throat * * * Directions. Gargle the throat with Muco-Solvent, slightly diluted with water every half hour and swallow a teaspoonful of Muco-Solvent, full strength, every two hours until relieved * * * Whooping Cough * * * The danger in the disease lies in the weakening effect on the child's system, and subsequent liability to attacks of * * * pneumonia and bronchitis. Muco-Solvent is of particular value in preventing these troubles and in easing the coughing * * * Before it is clearly recognized, that is, before the whooping begins, there are from five to fourteen days when it cannot be told from an ordinary severe cough; that is the time for the mother to take action, and by the use of Muco-Solvent seek to prevent the more serious symptoms. Whooping cough fully developed is a stubborn ailment, but even then Muco-Solvent will mitigate its violence and, in very many cases, effectually relieve as well as fortify the child against throat and lung troubles, which often follow the disease. Directions. Swallow ordinary dose every two, three, or four hours, according to severity of case. Also gargle throat with Muco-Solvent at like intervals between internal doses. If patient cannot gargle, use throat brush or swab. * * * Croup * * * unless checked quickly is likely to lead to more serious complications. Croup is an inflammation of the larynx, including the throat and trachea, which results in an exudation that coagulates, forming a pseudo-membrane on those parts. * * * The prompt use of Muco-Solvent will often prevent serious development. * * * Directions. Swallow double the ordinary dose every 15 to 20 minutes until relieved. Usually two or three such doses are sufficient. * * * Tonsilitis—Quinsy * * * Muco-Solvent, administered promptly, will relieve quickly and prevent suppuration. * * * Measles * * * The specific action of Muco-Solvent upon the Mucous Membrane destroys the germ and hastens a cure. * * * Diphtheria * * * In treating Diphtheria, it is necessary to reach the seat of trouble—the medicine must get to the germs in order to check and destroy them before they get into the blood. Muco-Solvent should, therefore, be used as a douche or spray as well as taken internally. It should also be used as a gargle in treating Diphtheria sore throat. * * * Muco-Solvent will probably give relief and will arrest the growth of this malady until medical aid is secured. * * * we have great faith in Muco-Solvent, and since it is not incompatible with other medicine we urge its continuous use regardless of what

else the patient may be taking. * * * Scarlet Fever. The throat is chiefly affected in Scarlet Fever. It is the Mucous Membrane that is first involved, the same as in Diphtheria. In Scarlet Fever, as well as in Measles, Mucosolvent, if given early, will act as an entire preventive, giving speedy relief or cut short the course of the disease. As Preventive During Epidemics * * * Sores and Skin Diseases: Used externally, Mucosolvent * * * Mucosolvent is the true household remedy in treating all throat troubles. * * * In the treatment of * * * Catarrh, Hay Fever, and any other affection of the Mucous Membranes, a solution of Mucosolvent may be inhaled with absolute confidence in the results to be obtained. * * * Mucosolvent and Mucosolvent are Household Remedies and indispensable because of their dependability in treating all membranous affections such as * * * Coughs, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Grippe, Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. * * * they are a preventive as well as a cure. They arrest the development of all contagious, germ, and bacterial diseases;" (Mucosolvent salve, label) "Pneumonia * * * At the first indication of serious illness send for the best physician available. Next apply well heated towels for five minutes to the chest, lower part of the throat, back and between the shoulder blades and the side, or sides, that pain. Rub Mucosolvent Salve into the surfaces, heating thoroughly. Spread it on thickly, and cover with hot white flannel cloths, if available. Always have the cloths loose around the throat and chest, so that the vapors arising may be freely inhaled. Repeat this application every 4 to 8 hours. Influenza. For treatment of influenza, follow directions as indicated for pneumonia. * * * Piles * * * Boils, Etc. * * * Croup—Spasmodic. Rub thoroughly over the throat and chest and allow the child to freely inhale the vapors until the difficult breathing shows signs of relief. * * * Catarrh * * * Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough. Melt in a spoon a piece as large as the end of the little finger, and carefully inhale the vapors. Follow with a thorough application up the nostrils until relieved. * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Coughs. Follow directions as for Croup. Swallow a piece about the size of the end of the little finger;" (carton) "Contains * * * healing oils * * * Mucosolvent Salve is * * * relief for all forms of Congestion and Inflammation not serious enough for your doctor's care. Mucosolvent Salve when inhaled, releases the vapors and fumes that heal * * * The strong antiseptic qualities of the Salve stop the advance of the disease germs * * * will give you quick relief for Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh * * * Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough * * * Boils, Pimples * * * Neuralgia, Influenza;" (booklet) "Mucosolvent Salve may be used with success * * * in the treatment of congestion and inflammation of the respiratory organs of the skin, muscles and tissues. * * * When applied * * * 1st Externally. * * * It attracts the blood to the parts affected, thus aiding the vapors inhaled to scatter congestion. 2nd Internally. When applied internally, the body heat releases the healing oils in the form of vapors. These vapors arising from the chest and throat are inhaled and the medication is carried directly to the air passages and to the lungs. * * * Used promptly and in accordance with directions it will cut short many serious diseases and prevent an apparently slight trouble from growing into something more serious. * * * Asthma. Mucosolvent Salve should not be considered as a cure for Asthma, but it is a most effective means of relief. Apply well over the spinal column from neck to hips. This serves to relieve the nervous tension which is one of the causes of this disease. It should be then applied freely to the chest and throat and covered with hot flannel. Renew the flannels frequently and keep them loose so that the vapors may be freely and easily inhaled. Melt Mucosolvent Salve in a spoon or tin cup and inhale the vapors or use a teakettle. Bronchitis * * * rub well over the throat and chest and cover with warm flannel. Always keep the flannel loose and renew the application frequently until the patient is relieved. Catarrh * * * Mucosolvent Salve will often give you prompt relief. Inhale the fumes as directed in the Asthma treatment and rub Mucosolvent well into the nostrils. * * * Croup * * * carefully rub Mucosolvent Salve freely over the chest and throat until the difficult breathing is relieved. Then spread it on more thickly and cover with a well heated flannel cloth. A single application is usually sufficient to bring about prompt relief. * * * Sore Throat or Hoarseness. * * * rub Mucosolvent Salve well on the throat and cover with flannel or other soft rags. Take a small bit of Mucosolvent Salve about the size of a pea and swallow every hour or so until relieved. Whooping Cough. This is a contagious disease but is self limited and runs a course varying from a few weeks

to several months. Medical authorities have no certain cure. The danger in the disease lies in the weakening effect on the child's system, and subsequent liability to attacks of colds, pneumonia and bronchitis. Muco-Solvent is of particular value in preventing these troubles and in easing the coughing. Directions. Muco-Solvent should be well rubbed over the spinal column from the hips to the neck, this aids in relieving the nervous tension * * * Boils—Pimples * * * Neuralgia * * * Toothache * * * Earache;" and (counter display carton on portion of Muco-Solvent salve) "A Quick Relief for Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh * * * Croup, Sore Throat * * * Boils, Pimples * * * Whooping Cough * * * Neuralgia, Influenza."

On January 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered by the court ordering that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17088. Adulteration and misbranding of Nervac. U. S. v. 27 Bottles of Nervac. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24122. I. S. No. 021199. S. No. 2308.)

On October 9, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 bottles of Nervac, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Elizabeth, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nervac Medicine Co., Bristol, Va., on or about March 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including laxative drugs, salicylic acid, sugar, glycerin, alcohol (0.89 per cent), flavored with methyl salicylate. No alkaloids of hydrastis (golden seal) were found.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength or purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely: (Carton) "This preparation combines * * * the medicinal properties of golden seal * * * prepared from the extracts of * * * golden seal;" (circular) "The following roots * * * are used in Nervac * * * golden seal."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the labeling were false and misleading: (Bottle) "Alcohol not over 12%;" (carton) "Alcohol 12% * * * This preparation combines * * * the medicinal properties of Golden Seal * * * prepared from the extracts of * * * Golden Seal;" (circular) "The following roots * * * are used in Nervac, * * * Golden Seal." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle and carton) "Nervac * * * Blood Purifier * * * For the treatment of Liver, Kidney and Stomach disorders, Nervous Prostration and all diseases arising from Impure Blood;" (carton only) "A very effective * * * tonic medicine. Nervac Aids Digestion. * * * A trial treatment is convincing proof that it will * * * invigorate the digestion and overcome that languid, tired feeling, and aid in strengthening the nervous system. Nervac is a fine Tonic System Purifier for Children. It aids in their normal development, * * * and assists them in properly digesting and assimilating their food and has a decided effect in restoring lost weight to under-nourished children. It will also prevent them having boils;" (circular) "Nervac * * * A Ray of Health in Every Drop. Nervac Nature's Blood Purifier. Nervac is prepared from the extract of several Roots, Herbs and Barks, known to the Medical Profession for their curative qualities and as a general blood builder and system purifier. * * * Nature's Health Tonic: Golden Seal: This root is a powerful tonic, exerting an especial influence upon the mucous surfaces and tissues with which it comes in contact. Very useful as a stomach tonic and in atonic dyspepsia; cures catarrh of the stomach and headaches accompanying same. Black Cohosh: Is a very active and useful remedy in many diseases, exerting a marked influence over the nervous system. It is successfully used in Periodical Convulsions, Fits, Epilepsy, Nervous Excitability, Asthma, Delirium Tremens, and many spasmodic affections, and in Consumption, Cough, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Scrofula. Very useful in Palpitation of

the Heart and Cardiac Affections generally. Burdock Root: This well known root is used in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Pulmonary Catarrh and Chronic Skin Diseases. Yellow Dock: Is an alterative, tonic and detergent, and particularly valuable in strumous affections, especially enlargement of the glands and cutaneous disorders. Also used internally in dyspepsia and liver disorders. For all impurities of the blood it has no equal. Dandelion Root: * * * when combined with other remedies had a specific action in liver disorders. Stillingia Root: The *Materia Medica* by Shoemaker states that Stillingia has been employed as an alterative in Syphilis, Scrofula and liver disorders, also valuable in Jaundice, Haemorrhoids, Constipation, and disordered digestion from insufficient action of the liver. Sarsaparilla Root is unexcelled as a purifier of the blood, being anti-syphillitic, anti-scrofulous and anti-scorbutic. Culvers Root: * * * tonic, it is very useful in Dyspepsia, especially when associated with torpidity of the liver. In Diarrhoea and Dysentery, as a cathartic it frequently affects a cure in one active dose. Gentian Root is a powerful tonic * * * strengthens digestion, gives force to the circulation; very useful in debility, exhaustion, dyspepsia, gout, amenorrhoea, hysteria, scrofula, intermittents, worms and diarrhoea. Sassafras Bark * * * rejuvenator of the blood. Sacred Bark * * * tonic, febrifuge, increases secretions of the stomach, liver and pancreas. * * * System builders and Blood purifiers * * * remedy for rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases, * * * indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness [Testimonials] * * * indigestion and stomach trouble. Cured of Indigestion * * * I have had a bad case of indigestion, * * * Nervac * * * after using * * * was entirely well. * * * is a great Tonic. Gained 10 Pounds on Four Bottles. I have taken four bottles of Nervac and have gained 18 pounds. It is a wonderful stomach tonic. * * * Could Not Sleep * * * was a nervous wreck, could not sleep, I was troubled with pains in my stomach and sides, and I kept awake nearly all night. I tried Nervac Tonic and after taking three bottles I felt like a young man. * * * Nervous Indigestion and stomach trouble, * * * I tried Nervac Tonic * * * I am not troubled with nervousness any more. * * * all run down, lost weight, could not eat without sick stomach. After taking two bottles Nervac, I can now eat anything * * * I recommend Nervac for run down people with sick stomach. * * * Young Girl Gained Ten Pounds. My daughter * * * had stomach trouble, * * * and was much under weight. After taking * * * Nervac she gained 10 lbs. * * * Suffered with Stomach Trouble and Loss of Weight. * * * I had suffered intensely from stomach trouble. I had gone down to 80 lbs. and was just a shadow of my former self. * * * dizziness, and headaches gripped me. I was so nervous I could not sleep. * * * Nervac restored my stomach to normal, gave me a good * * * digestion, * * * I gained 60 lbs. and it has kept me in the best of health * * * Suffered with Weak Kidneys * * * I felt so bad with my kidneys that I had to stop work. * * * Nervac * * * proved to be a God-send. I only took a few doses when I felt relieved and by the time I had taken one bottle, the pains disappeared, * * * Suffered with Stomach and Backache * * * I felt so tired * * * I lacked the vim I formerly had. After eating my meals I suffered with gas and indigestion, my bowels did not work regularly. I tried Nervac Tonic and after the first bottle I commenced to feel better. * * * the medicine is doing me so much good * * * Sciatica Nerve Rheumatism * * * For 6 months I suffered torture with what the doctors named sciatica nerve rheumatism. I was in such bad shape I could not eat or sleep, could not raise my arms, I suffered so with pain. After taking one bottle of Nervac I was much relieved of the pains in my arms and legs. I took two more bottles and gained 20 lbs. I now feel fine * * * I feel like a young man again * * * stomach trouble and indigestion * * * gas and a bloated feeling was the result after eating. * * * Nervac * * * I took * * * am now feeling fine * * * indigestion and stomach trouble seems to have entirely disappeared. * * * Nervac will purify the Blood, regulate the Kidneys and Liver and correct all Stomach and Bowel troubles, which are often results from constipation and poor digestion. Will you try it? The step between ill-health and glorious, wonderful life is so simple, so easy, that you must not hesitate another day."

On February 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17089. Adulteration and misbranding of Da-Lee mouth wash and Da-Lee tooth paste. U. S. v. 27¾ Dozen Bottles of Da-Lee Mouth Wash, et al. Default decrees of condemnation. Products delivered to public institution. (F. & D. Nos. 24402, 24403. I. S. No. 015214. S. No. 2655.)

On December 31, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, libels praying seizure and condemnation of 27¾ dozen bottles of Da-Lee mouth wash and 27¾ dozen tubes of Da-Lee tooth paste, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Da-Lee Chemical Co. (Inc.), from Baltimore, Md., on or about November 21, 1929, and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the Da-Lee mouth wash consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate, small amounts of glycerin, benzoic acid, and volatile oils including anise, peppermint and cassia oils, and methyl salicylate, alcohol (36.1 per cent), and water; and the Da-Lee tooth paste consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and small amounts of glycerin, thymol, menthol, eucalyptol, and methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examinations showed that the Da-Lee mouth wash was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended upon the label, and that the Da-Lee tooth paste was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were adulterated in that they were sold under the following standard of strength, (Da-Lee mouth wash, carton) "And other valuable antiseptics," (circular) "Da-Lee will * * * kill any germs in your mouth and throat," (Da-Lee tooth paste, carton and tube) "Da-Lee Tooth Paste contains * * * antiseptic ingredients," (carton only) "The * * * Antiseptic Dentifrice," whereas the strength of the articles fell below such professed standard in that the said mouth wash was not antiseptic in the dilutions specified for use, and the said tooth paste was not antiseptic.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, (Da-Lee mouth wash, carton) "And other valuable antiseptics" (circular) "Da-Lee Mouth Wash and Da-Lee Tooth Paste provides a complete prophylactic treatment of the whole mouth. * * * Da-Lee will * * * kill any germs in your mouth and throat. * * * Da-Lee Mouth Wash is a powerful antiseptic several times stronger than required by the U. S. Government;" (Da-Lee tooth paste, carton and tube) "Da-Lee Tooth Paste contains * * * antiseptic ingredients;" (carton only) "The * * * Antiseptic Dentifrice * * * Nature's Remedy;" and (circular) "Da-Lee Mouth Wash and Da-Lee Tooth Paste provides a complete prophylactic treatment of the whole mouth," were false and misleading when applied to the articles, namely, a mouth wash which was not antiseptic in the dilutions specified for use, and a tooth paste which was not antiseptic. Misbranding of the Da-Lee mouth wash was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Catarrh, * * * Tonsilitis, Sore Throat * * * Pyorrhea * * * the regular use of Da-Lee will prove helpful * * * Ulcers;" (carton) "Recommended by eminent Dentists and Physicians efficient in their treatment for receding or bleeding gums, canker sores or any unhealthy condition of the mouth;" (circular) "Da-Lee will * * * Keep the whole mouth in a healthy condition. * * * This will insure you an odorless breath and a sweet, clean mouth. * * * Directions * * * Loose Teeth, Receding, Bleeding or Spongy Gums * * * Tonsilitis or Sore Throat * * * Ulcers * * * Catarrh."

On February 25 and February 26, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be delivered to a public institution to be used in such manner as would not violate the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

- 17090. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 54 Dozen Tins and 41 Bottles of Aspirin Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to public institution. (F. & D. No. 24329. I. S. Nos. 017111, 017112. S. No. 2590.)**

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 dozen tins and 41 bottles of aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by Blackman & Blackman (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., in part on or about April 27, 1929, and in part on or about October 15, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained approximately 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tins) "Used for: * * * Grippe, Lumbago and Rheumatism;" (circular accompanying tins) "A few of the many conditions in which it is useful are: * * * Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, * * * Periodic Pains and Sore Throat;" (bottle label) "Used for * * * Grippe * * * Lumbago, Toothache & Rheumatism;" and (carton inclosing bottles) "For * * * Grippe, * * * Lumbago, Toothache."

On February 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to a public institution to be used in such manner as would not violate the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

- 17091. Misbranding of Walker's Old Indian fever tonic, Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy, Walker's Indian liver and kidney tonic, and Walker's Pain-I-Cure. U. S. v. 9 Bottles of Walker's Old Indian Fever Tonic, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24284, 24285, 24286, 24287. I. S. Nos. 016815, 016816, 016817, 016818. S. No. 2526.)**

Examination of a sample of a drug product known as "Walker's Old Indian Fever Tonic" by this department showed that the labels bore claims of its curative properties in certain ailments for which cinchona alkaloids are customarily prescribed, and that the products contained insufficient cinchona alkaloids to cure such ailments when taken in the doses and for the period of time indicated in the directions on the bottle. The labels also bore further curative and therapeutic claims for their effectiveness that were not justified by the composition of the articles.

On or about December 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 9 bottles of Walker's Old Indian fever tonic, 36 bottles of Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy, 4 bottles of Walker's Indian liver and kidney tonic, and 42 bottles of Walker's Pain-I-Cure, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by Cox & Simpkins, from Atlanta, Ga., on or about September 20, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Walker's Old Indian fever tonic consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, quinine sulphate (3.28 grains per fluid ounce), ferric chloride, alcohol, and water; that Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy consisted essentially of ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol (7.4 per cent by volume), chloroform, and volatile oils including sassafras oil; that Walker's Indian liver and kidney tonic consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, quinine sulphate, and ferric chloride; and that Walker's Pain-I-Cure consisted essentially of camphor, chloroform, alcohol, and volatile oils including oil of sassafras.

Misbranding of Walker's Old Indian fever tonic was alleged in the libel for the reason that the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or

proportion of alcohol contained therein. Misbranding of the Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy was alleged for the reason that the package failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of methyl alcohol contained therein. Misbranding was alleged in the libels with respect to all the said products for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles, borne on the respective labels, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Walker's Old Indian fever tonic, carton) "For La Grippe, Influenza, * * * Fever Tonic for Malarial Fevers, LaGrippe, Chills * * * Measles, Jaundice, Neuralgia;" (label) "Fever Tonic for Fevers of various kinds, such as Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever. * * * For Influenza, * * * La Grippe, Measles, Jaundice, Neuralgia * * * Acts Freely on the Liver;" (Walker's Dead Shot colic remedy, carton) "Colic Remedy for Mules and Horses, * * * Relieves in Ten to Twenty Minutes * * * "Equally Good for Man in Similar Ailments, * * * remedy * * * in cases of Colic, * * * Old sores, Swinney, Spavins * * * Stiff Joints;" (label) "Colic Remedy for Mules and Horses * * * If not relieved * * * acts like magic, giving relief almost instantly. * * * for all kinds of pains, * * * old sores, spavin, sweency * * * stiff joints, scratches;" (Walker's Indian liver and kidney tonic, label) "Liver and Kidney Tonic * * * Unfailing Remedy for Laziness and a Drowsy, Tired, Sleepy Feeling. Relieves Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Gas on the Stomach, Heartburn, Foul Breath, Bad Taste in the Mouth, furried tongue, * * * Dizziness, Sick Headache, Numbness or Chills, Kidney or Bladder Troubles * * * Piles, Jaundice, Dropsy * * * Weakness, Tired Feeling, Stimulates and Purifies the Blood;" (Walker's Pain-I-Cure, carton) "Pain-I-Cure The Pain Remedy * * * Relieves Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Nervous or Spasmodic Pains * * * Backache * * * Diarrhœa, Dysentery, * * * Swellings of all kinds, Stiff Neck, * * * sore throat, sick stomach or sea sickness. In cases of Bad Coughs * * * Pneumonia it affords quick relief;" and (label) "Pain-I-Cure For All Kinds of Pains, Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Nervous, or Spasmodic, Relieves * * * Headache, Backache, Coughs * * * Lameness, Cramp Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery * * * all kinds of Swellings."

On January 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17092. Misbranding of Fulton's Compound. U. S. v. 3 Cases of Fulton's Compound Rx 1, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22918, 22919, 22920, 22921. I. S. Nos. 0409, 0411, 0503, 0504, 17044-x, 17045-x. S. Nos. 946, 978, 990, 991.)

On July 30, August 2, and August 6, 1928, respectively, the United States attorneys for the Districts of Maryland, Utah, and Colorado, filed in the District Courts of the United States aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 7 cases and 125 bottles of Fulton's Compound Rx 1, and 5 cases of Fulton's Compound Rx 2, remaining in the original unbroken packages in various lots at Baltimore, Md., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colo., respectively, consigned by the John J. Fulton Co., San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped from San Francisco, Calif., between the dates of May 1, 1927, and July 19, 1928, and transported from the State of California into the States of Maryland, Utah, and Colorado, respectively, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that they consisted essentially of sodium and calcium compounds, nitrates, sulphates, borates, extracts of plant drugs including uva ursi, a laxative drug, and glycyrrhiza, salicylic acid, a trace of alkaloid, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Fulton's Compound Rx 2, bottle) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases designated therein as Diabetes that the use of this Compound was attended with decrease in the sugar in the urine, or im-

provement in the physical condition of the patient, or both. * * * If stomach is weak, take half dose until tone of stomach is improved. Write for free copy of the Diabetic Digest presenting epitomes of many Professional reports on the results following the use of this Compound;" (wrapper) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases designated therein as Diabetes that the use of this Compound was attended with decrease in the sugar in the urine, or improvement in the physical condition of the patient, or both;" (circular) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases designated therein as Diabetes, that the use of this Compound was attended with a decrease in the sugar in the urine, or improvement in the physical condition of the patient, or both. We mailed copies of the Diabetic Digest recapitulating and summarizing several hundred of these reports, with ingredients and Rationale, to the Physicians of the United States and will mail copies upon application to all interested. If you desire a copy, send your address. * * *

The late Dr. P.—, of California, who had important experience with this treatment, stated he relied almost solely on the Compound and appropriate diet. Another very successful Physician aided it by prescribing for painful or troublesome symptoms. Both reported good results. * * *

But from a large mass of correspondence it seems probable that a great majority of the cases were simply on the Compound and Diet. * * *

Patience is necessary, for many professional reports do not begin to record decreasing sugar until after the tenth to fifteenth day, the physical improvement gradually following. Occasionally this is reversed, some reports recording physical improvement before the sugar shows much response. Hence, as above stated, patience is necessary

* * * Mild Cases * * * More Advanced Cases * * * Advanced or Extreme Cases * * * and with same will include instructions for making sugar tests so the changes may be compared;" (Fulton's Compound Rx 1, bottle) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases of * * * Bright's Disease * * * Albuminuria * * * Nephritis, that the use of this Compound was attended with decrease in the albumen in the urine, or improvement in the physical condition of the patient, or both. * * *

If stomach is weak take half doses until tone of stomach is improved. * * *

Write for free copy of the Renal Digest presenting epitomes of many Professional reports;" (wrapper) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases * * * of * * * Bright's Disease * * * Albuminuria, * * * Nephritis, that the use of this Compound was attended with decrease in the albumen in the urine, or improvement in the physical condition of the patient, or both;" (circular) "We have received many letters from Physicians reporting in cases * * * of * * * Bright's Disease * * * Albuminuria, and * * * Nephritis, that the use of this Compound was attended with decrease in Albumen in the urine, or improvement in the physical condition of the patient, or both. We mailed copies of the Renal Digest containing epitomes of several hundred of these reports, with ingredients and Rationale, to the Physicians of the United States and will mail copies upon application to all interested. * * *

Where the heart is involved or there is dropsy and the patient is on helpful heart treatment, eliminatives or tonics it is common practice to advise continuance of same with the Compound until no longer necessary. * * *

The late Dr. P.— of California who had important experiences with this treatment, stated he relied almost solely on the Compound and appropriate diet. Another very successful Physician aided it by prescribing for the most troublesome symptoms. Both reported good results. * * *

But from a large mass of correspondence it seems probable that a great majority of the cases were simply on the Compound and diet. Patience is necessary, for many professional reports do not begin to record decreasing albumen until after the tenth to fifteenth days, the physical improvement gradually following. Occasionally this is reversed, some reports recording physical improvement before the albumen shows much response. Hence as above stated, patience is necessary. Directions. Mild Cases * * * More Advanced Cases * * * Advanced or Extreme Cases * * *

If stomach is too weak take half doses in a little hot water till full dose can be taken. * * *

Test For Albumen. Simple formula for making quantitative tests for albumen, so the changes may be compared, will be mailed free on application. John J. Fulton Co., 88 First St., San Francisco, Cal."

On September 21 and September 25, 1929, and February 10, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17093. Misbranding of Dr. Kaufmann's sulphur bitters. U. S. v. 46 Bottles of Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24510. I. S. No. 030206. S. No. 2797.)

On February 5, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 46 bottles of Dr. Kaufmann's sulphur bitters, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by A. P. Ordway & Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about January 8, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug and a bitter drug, aloe, resin of podophyllum, a trace of sulphur, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Sulphur Bitters," was false and misleading, since there was but a minute amount of sulphur present therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "In obstinate cases of biliousness and costiveness;" (booklet) "Sickness and Its Cause. What is the greatest cause of sickness? * * * Poor, thin, vile, vitiated blood. * * * At times we see people who are dizzy and have fainting fits. These, when not attended to, will result in a diseased brain. Now, dear readers, remember what I have told you: Eradicate from your blood all humors; keep it always in a pure condition, and it is then impossible for you to remain long unwell. Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters will aid you to do this and keep your blood in a good condition * * * General Wasting Away. How often we see many people thus afflicted, * * * The general symptoms of this disease are impaired digestion, loss of appetite; there is a gradual wasting away of the whole body, loss of strength, a languid feeling, hectic fever, difficult breathing, and sometimes a most severe cough. In children, worms will cause a general wasting away. In the last twenty years I have noticed this disease in the young of both sexes, where it has been caused by syphilis or other venereal taint, which has descended to them from their parents. Is not this a most terrible thing for parents to thus infect their own children? And where children are of a scrofulous habit, I have noticed an enlargement of the glands, with a costive state of the bowels, indigestion, appetite good one day and poor the next, pallid, or flushed cheeks, emaciated limbs, swelling of the abdomen, and in a great many cases horrible eruptions would break out on the arms and thighs, and in fact all over the body * * * In these cases * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters should be freely used; * * * Heartburn. This is a disease of the stomach * * * Use Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters. * * * Retention of the Menses (Chlorosis or Green Sickness)—The non-appearance of the monthly evacuation at the natural period is called retention of the menses, and is followed sooner or later by serious ill health. * * * In this disease you should give Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters, * * * Painful Menstruation, or Dysmenorrhoea—* * * The discharge is scanty at first, and accompanied with grinding, or bearing-down pains, which are sometimes as severe, if not severer, than those of labor. * * * Profuse Menstruation, or Menorrhagia—In an unhealthy state of the system the quantity of menstrual fluid discharged may be increased to such an extent as to cause extreme debility. * * * Leucorrhoea, or Whites (Fluor Albus)—Fluor Albus or Whites, consists of a discharge from the vagina of a milky-white color. * * * Dr. Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters should always be taken * * * The turn of Life. The final cessation of the menses is called the Turn of Life, or the critical period of life, * * * Thousands of ladies have sent me letters telling me what good Dr. Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters have done them during this period. Scabies or Itch * * * Carbuncles * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters will aid * * * Chronic Diseases * * * Boils * * * Furunculus * * * Take a teaspoonful of Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters night and morning * * * Pemphigus and Rupia * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters will help you. * * * Nursing Sore Mouth, Stomatitis Materna * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur

Bitters. Goitre—Bronchocele, or Thick Neck * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters * * * Pimples * * * Take a teaspoonful of Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters three times a day * * * Foul and Offensive Breath * * * Likewise take Sulphur Bitters night and morning * * * Hidden diseases * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters * * * Nervous Diseases * * * Catarrh * * * A teaspoonful of * * * should be taken three times a day * * * Dyspepsia, or Indigestion * * * Jaundice * * * Sulphur Bitters acts like magic in jaundice * * * piles * * * Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters should then be used regularly * * * To Mill Operatives, Mechanics, Clerks and All Employed Indoors * * * Ecthyma or Pushes * * * Take a teaspoonful of Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters night and morning * * * Sick and Nervous Headache * * * Nightmare * * * Sleep * * * Salt Rheum * * * Keep right on using Dr. Kaufmann's Sulphur Bitters * * * Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, or Thrush * * * The Blues * * * Mothers * * * Tinea Favus, or Scaldhead * * * Syphilis * * * Liver Complaint or Biliousness * * * Malaria, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, or Shakes * * * Chronic Ulcers or Old Sores * * * Hysteria or Hysterics * * * that Tired and All-Gone Feeling."

On February 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17094. Misbranding of Success cold tablets. U. S. v. 23 2/3 Dozen Retail Cartons of Success Cold Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24311. I. S. No. 024614. S. No. 2543.)

On December 3, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen cartons of Success cold tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Walgreen Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about October 29, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide, an extract of a laxative plant drug, and were flavored with methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the retail carton, "For the treatments of * * * LaGrippe * * * For relieving * * * LaGrippe, etc. * * * In Severe Cases," regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17095. Misbranding of Selso headache powders. U. S. v. 36 Dozen Packages of Selso Headache Powders. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23527. I. S. No. 012527. S. No. 1719.)

On April 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen packages of Selso headache powders, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Standard Manufacturing Laboratories, from Macon, Ga., on or about July 19, 1928, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the powders contained acetylsalicylic acid, acetphenetidin, and caffeine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading in that the envelope con-

taining the article bore the word "Safe" and the circular contained in the packages inclosing the article bore the words, "Selso Headache Powder—is composed of * * * ingredients * * * to insure safety * * * and harmless-ness * * * also safe," whereas the article contained acetylsalicylic acid, acetphenetidin, and caffeine. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Envelope) "For * * * Earache * * * Neuralgia * * * Female Pains * * * Grippe * * * For Nervousness * * * Grippe, Female Pains;" (circulars) "Effective in Neuralgia * * * Grippe, Nervousness, Female Pains, Sleeplessness * * * Neuralgia * * * Women's Periodic Pains * * * Grippe * * * to reduce fever caused by * * * Tonsilitis or wounds * * * effective in * * * Backache, Rheumatism, Neuritis and Sciatica. * * * For Neuralgia * * * One powder every * * * until symptoms disappear."

On October 7, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17096. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate of magnesia. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Citrate of Magnesia. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24171. I. S. No. 016193. S. No. 2401.)

On October 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles of citrate of magnesia, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Des Moines, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Citro Nesia Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., September 5, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that each 100 cubic centimeters contained magnesium citrate corresponding to 1.21 grams of magnesium oxide, 10 cubic centimeters of the solution required 7.25 cubic centimeters of half-normal sodium hydroxide for neutralization, and 10 cubic centimeters of the solution contained total citric acid corresponding to 20.3 cubic centimeters of half-normal sulphuric acid.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength and quality as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, and its own standard was not stated upon the bottles or containers. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that its strength fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Sol. Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. IX."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the crown seal of the bottle containing the article, "Sol Citrate of Magnesia U. S. P. IX." was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the name of another article.

On February 13, 1930, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal and that costs be taxed against the libellees.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17097. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 1 Case of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24374. I. S. No. 026901. S. No. 2629.)

On December 16, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 case of ether at Durant, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about October 12, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the ether by this department showed that it contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Co₂ Ether."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by tests laid down in said pharmacopœia, in that it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that it was sold under the following standard of purity, (label on can) "The exceptional purity of this ether * * * The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," whereas the purity of the article fell below such professed standard in that it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label of the cans, "The exceptional purity of this ether * * * The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," were false and misleading when applied to an article containing peroxide.

On February 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17098. Misbranding of Marvel chemical tablets. U. S. v. 68 Bottles of Marvel Chemical Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24120. I. S. Nos. 016140, 025093. S. No. 2378.)

On October 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 bottles of Marvel chemical tablets at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marvel Co., from New Haven, Conn., September 10, 1929, and transported from the State of Connecticut into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained boric acid, compounds of aluminum, iron, zinc, and calcium, sulphates, carbonates, tannic acid, menthol, thymol, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the container and in the accompanying circular, "Marvel Chemical Tablets, dissolved in Water, produce a * * * corrective solution which checks infection * * * they are of value for local discharges, particularly a persistent white discharge; for weakened and inflamed conditions associated with bad odor; * * * as a prophylactic or preventive of disease. * * * In treating conditions of white discharge or local weakness," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents or combinations effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "We the undersigned guarantee that the tablets herein are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal food and drugs act," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On February 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17099. Misbranding of Dr. Barker's laxative cold tablets and guinine hydrobromate laxative tablets. U. S. v. 6½ Dozen Packages of Dr. Barker's Laxative Cold Tablets, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24348, 24349. I. S. Nos. 017109, 017110. S. No. 2603.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, libels pray-

ing seizure and condemnation of 6¾ dozen packages of Dr. Barker's laxative cold tablets and 10¾ dozen packages of quinine hydrobromate laxative tablets at Washington, D. C., alleging that the articles were being sold and offered for sale in the original packages by Thomas F. Burch & Co. (Inc.), in Washington, D. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that Dr. Barker's laxative cold tablets contained acetanilide, caffeine, capsicum, and podophyllin; and that the quinine hydrobromate tablets contained compounds of alkaloids including quinine, cinchonine, and strychnine, aloin, podophyllin, sulphates, and bromates.

It was alleged in the libels that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said articles, borne on the respective carton labels, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Dr. Barker's laxative cold tablets) "For LaGrippe * * * The Best Remedy for Cough * * * Headache;" (quinine hydrobromate laxative tablets) "An excellent remedy for * * * Neuralgia & Headache. A few doses will relieve * * * any Headache or Feverish Condition. * * * For Headache * * * until relieved. * * * For La Grippe Headache."

On February 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17100. Adulteration and misbranding of Dr. Hollie's reducing crackers. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Packages of Dr. Hollie's Reducing Crackers. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23840. S. No. 2056.)

On July 1, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen packages of Dr. Hollie's reducing crackers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cubbison Cracker Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., in two shipments, on or about June 7, 1929, and June 8, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of California into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it is a brown wheat cracker containing alfalfa, starch (58 per cent), fatty acids (6 per cent), and a little senna.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act, paragraphs 2 and 5 under food, in that senna had been substituted in part for the said article, and in that it contained an added deleterious ingredient, senna, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding of the article in violation of section 8 of the act, general paragraph, and paragraph 3 as amended, under drugs, was alleged for the reason that the statement on the carton, "This cracker is a non-fat building food," was false and misleading, and for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the carton label and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Some Foods will Build Fat. Others will Reduce It. This Cracker is a non-fat building food. Two Pounds a Week is Safe to Reduce. Reducing Crackers, Two Crackers with every Meal—In a Week See How Much Thinner you Feel. * * * Reducing with Food, Why Not! Food is what we are built of, and it will either build or reduce weight. People who are carrying excess weight are not necessarily sick. In fact, most of them are very healthy and happy. But if one has to run for a street car sometimes, or your dancing partner can't reach his arm around your precious anatomy, and right there and then you decide you want to reduce. Here Are A Few Rules. Eat less candy and things made with white sugar; drink more water and less coffee and tea; eat more greens and less meat and butter; take a good hot salt bath every night, as follows: Put half pound epsom salts and half pound plain salt in bath tub; fill the tub with

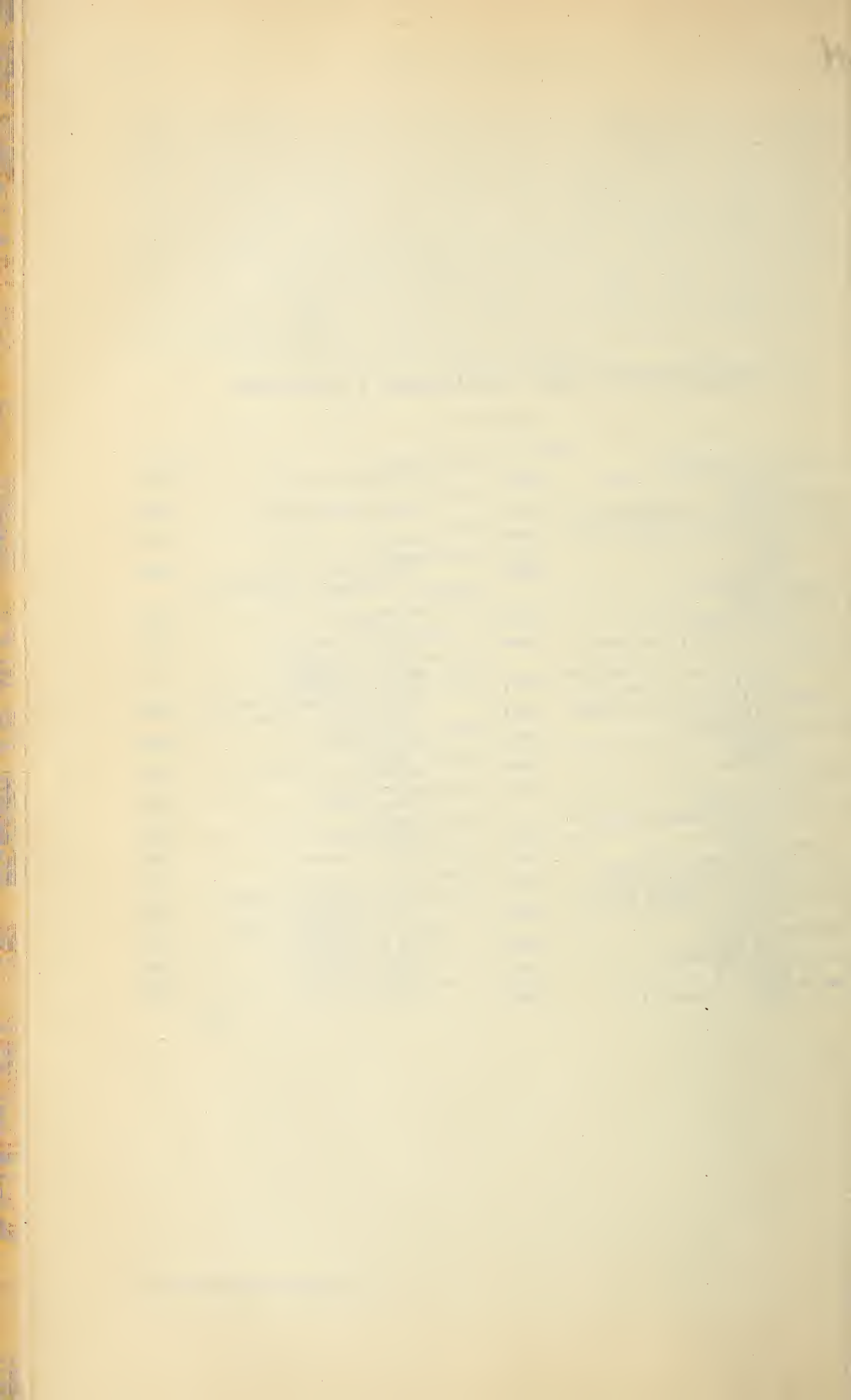
about five inches of hot water, then cover the tub with a blanket to keep in steam, then while in the tub (keep the head out and cool) turn on a small stream of hot water until tub is filled, stay in and perspire for fifteen or twenty minutes. Drink lot of water before entering the tub. Take two or three of Dr. Hollie's Reducing Crackers with every meal; they are made of greens, like spinach, endive, etc., herbs, like dandelion, licorice, etc., oil for shortening. They are safe for anyone and not only reduce, but build up the general condition of health and beauty;" and (circular) "Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafers Goodbye Fat! Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafer will do it. Take two or three of Dr. Hollie's Reducing Wafers with every meal. They will not only reduce, but help build up the general condition of health and beauty."

On February 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17101-17125

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 29, 1930]

17101. Adulteration and misbranding of fountain chocolate. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Fountain Chocolate. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 18852. I. S. No. 12710-v. S. No. E-4891.)

On July 24, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of fountain chocolate, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the District of Columbia by Edward Zupnik, Washington, D. C., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Delightful Fountain Chocolate Standard Chocolate Company Baltimore Maryland * * * Net Weight Eight Pounds."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, glucose, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly and in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Fountain Chocolate * * * Net Weight Eight Pounds" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17102. Adulteration of frozen dressed poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Frozen Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24242. I. S. No. 026060. S. No. 2492.)

On November 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of frozen dressed poultry at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Harry Smith, from Indianapolis, Ind., August 3, 1929, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance, and in that it was the product of diseased animals.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17103. Adulteration of dressed poultry. U. S. v. 9 Barrels of Dressed Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24185. I. S. No. 020649. S. No. 2428.)

On October 28, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 barrels of dressed poultry at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairmont Packing Co., from Fairmont, Minn., on October 16, 1929, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal substance; in that decomposed, emaciated, and tubercular birds were present therein; and in that it was the product of diseased animals.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17104. Adulteration of cull poultry. U. S. v. 19 Barrels of Cull Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24124. I. S. No. 016077. S. No. 2380.)

On October 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 19 barrels of cull poultry, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Fairfax Parsons Products Co., from Minneapolis, Minn., September 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance; in that it consisted in whole or in part of portions of an animal unfit for food; and in that it was, in whole or in part, the product of diseased animals.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17105. Adulteration of frozen poultry. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Frozen Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24223. I. S. No. 025804. S. No. 2471.)

On November 8, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels of frozen poultry, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bellman Produce Co., from Aberdeen, S. Dak., October 12, 1929, and transported from the State of South Dakota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance, and in that it was the product of diseased animals.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17106. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 2 Boxes et al., of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24563. I. S. Nos. 025367, 025368. S. No. 2663.)

On or about December 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 boxes containing 91 pounds, and 1 box containing 75 pounds of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the London

Grocery Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., in two consignments, on or about December 2 and 12, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From London Grocery Co. * * * Hattiesburg, Mississippi."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of May (March) 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17107. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24561. I. S. No. 025366. S. No. 2652.)

On or about December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel containing one hundred 1-pound packages of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by W. H. Brittain, Roanoke, Ala., on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "From W. H. Brittain * * * Roanoke, Ala."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of May (March) 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On January 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17108. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 12 Tubs of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24358. I. S. No. 022350. S. No. 2393.)

On October 11, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the Tennessee Valley Creamery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped from Knoxville, Tenn., on or about October 8, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 26, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17109. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 280 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24560. I. S. No. 028625. S. No. 2565.)

On November 29, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 280 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., consigned about September 17, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Great Lakes Terminal Warehouse Co., Toledo, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7 of the act, paragraphs 1 and 2, in the case of food, in that it contained a substance deficient in butterfat.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On December 17, 1929, Carl Ahlers (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree and to recondition the product so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$8,500, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it comply with the law.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17110. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24566. I. S. No. 029106. S. No. 2788.)

On January 24, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Co-Op. Creamery Co., Fairmont, Minn., on or about January 22, 1930, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On February 13, 1930, the Farmer's Co-operative Creamery Association, Fairmont, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant, upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17111. Adulteration of concentrated strained tomatoes. U. S. v. 90 Cases of Concentrated Strained Tomatoes. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24386. I. S. No. 03935. S. No. 2638.)

On December 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cases of concentrated strained tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. F. Richards, Newark, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped from Newark, Del., on or about November 6, 1929, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Red Seal Brand Concentrated Strained Tomatoes * * * Thomas Roberts & Co., Inc."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17112. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22460. I. S. No. 20441-x. S. No. 567.)

On February 16, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of the district aforesaid, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article was being sold and offered for sale in the District of Columbia by the National Wholesale Grocery Co., Washington, D. C., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Casco Brand American Sardines * * * The Brawn Company, Portland, Maine."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On February 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17113. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23860. I. S. No. 08329. S. No. 1943.)

On April 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of shell eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. E. Foster, Bradner, Ohio, April 9, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

In the month of June, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17114. Adulteration of cull poultry. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Cull Poultry. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24121. I. S. No. 024226. S. No. 2372.)

On or about October 16, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of cull poultry, remaining unsold at East Orange, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Armour & Co., Duluth, Minn., on or about September 22, 1929, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance; in that it consisted in whole or in part of a portion of an animal unfit for food; and in that it was the product of a diseased animal.

On February 13, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17115. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 2 Barrels of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered delivered to municipal institution. (F. & D. No. 24620. I. S. No. 028898. S. No. 2885.)

On February 19, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure

and condemnation of 2 barrels, containing forty-eight 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by J. T. Mitchell, Broadwater, Va., on or about February 17, 1930, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On March 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that such portions of the product as were passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a municipal institution, and any unfit portion be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17116. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 1 Barrel, et al., of Scallops. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 24622, 24623. I. S. Nos. 028890, 028895. S. Nos. 2860, 2861.)

On February 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 2 barrels containing 44 gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. L. Charnock, Willis Wharf, Va., on or about February 13, 1930, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product fit for human consumption be delivered to charitable institutions, and the remainder, if any, destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17117. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 3 Barrels of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 24624. I. S. No. 028896. S. No. 2884.)

On February 18, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the R. E. Dean Co., Cambridge, Md., on or about February 15, 1930, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On March 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution and the unfit portion, if any, destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17118. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 1 Barrel, et al., of Scallops. Default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 24633, 24634. I. S. Nos. 027602, 027603. S. Nos. 2894, 2895.)

On February 19, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels containing sixty 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. S. Riffin & Son, Exmore, Va., in two lots,

on or about February 17 and February 18, 1930, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On March 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product fit for human consumption be delivered to charitable institutions and the remainder, if any, destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17119. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 2 Barreis, et al., of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 24631, 24632. I. S. Nos. 027605, 029159. S. Nos. 2886, 2893.)

On February 19, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels containing 42 gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. T. Lewis, Cheriton, Va., in two lots, on or about February 17 and February 18, 1930, respectively, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On March 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product fit for human consumption be delivered to charitable institutions and the unfit portion, if any, destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17120. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 1 Barrel, et al., of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institutions. (F. & D. Nos. 24621, 24625, 24626. I. S. Nos. 028891, 028894, 028899. S. Nos. 2858, 2859, 2887.)

On February 14 and February 19, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels, containing ninety-eight 1-gallon cans of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Bart Bowen & Son, Broadwater, Va., in various shipments, on or about February 13, 1930, in part from Broadwater, Va., and in part from Salisbury, Md., and on or about February 17, 1930, from Broadwater, Va., into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 28, and March 6, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to charitable institutions, and the unfit portion, if any, destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17121. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 12 Barrels of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24448. I. S. Nos. 025509, 025510. S. No. 2720.)

On January 16, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 barrels of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Spickard, Mo., on or about December 3, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance. On February 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17122. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 27 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24468. I. S. No. 025556. S. No. 2735.)

On or about January 21, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 27 rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Converse Produce Co., Pipestone, Minn., on or about January 11, 1930, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17123. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 6 Bags of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24478. I. S. No. 025558. S. No. 2753.)

On January 22, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 bags of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. H. Wood, Freeborn, Wis., on or about January 9, 1930, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted, in whole or in part, of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 5, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17124. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 175 Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24436. I. S. No. 025554. S. No. 2698.)

On January 11, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 175 rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Johnson Poultry Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about January 4, 1930, and transported from the States of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 11, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17125. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 2 Barrels, et al., of Rabbits. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24469, 24486. I. S. Nos. 025557, 025559. S. Nos. 2736, 2778.)

On or about January 22 and January 28, 1930, respectively, the United States attorneys for the Western District of New York, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by William

and Thomas Mitchell, Carlton, Kans., on or about January 13, 1930, and in part by William and T. Mitchell, Carlton, Kans., on or about January 20, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Kansas into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17126-17150

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 29, 1930]

17126. Misbranding of Mealalfa poultry greens. U. S. v. 500 Sacks of Mealalfa Poultry Greens. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24597. I. S. No. 022938. S. No. 2930.)

On or about March 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 500 sacks of Mealalfa poultry greens, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Mealalfa Co., from San Francisco, Calif., on or about February 15, 1930, and transported from the State of California into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Large conspicuous type) "Mealalfa Poultry Greens [small inconspicuous type] Made from Fancy Alfalfa Hay with stems partially removed Concentrating the [large conspicuous type] Leaves And Blossoms [small inconspicuous type] Guaranteed analysis Protein 19% min. * * * Manufactured by [medium-sized type] California Mealalfa Company, Dixon, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the label "Mealalfa Poultry Greens Leaves and Blossoms," in large conspicuous type, and "Made from Fancy Alfalfa Hay with stems partially removed," in small, inconspicuous type, were misleading, since the said statements misled the purchaser into the belief that the article was composed solely of alfalfa leaves and blossoms; and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was composed solely of alfalfa leaves and blossoms, whereas it was not but was composed largely of alfalfa stems. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Guaranteed analysis Protein 19% min." was false and misleading in that the said statement represented that the article contained not less than 19 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the statement "Guaranteed analysis Protein 19% min." deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the article contained not less than 19 per cent of protein, whereas it did not, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, "Mealalfa Poultry Greens Leaves and Blossoms" and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On March 15, 1930, the Carter-Venable Co. (Inc.), Richmond, Va., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,500, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to the satisfaction of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17127. Adulteration and misbranding of canned liquid frozen eggs. U. S. v. 516 Cans of Liquid Frozen Eggs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24532. I. S. No. 033734. S. No. 2836.)

On February 15, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 516 cans of liquid frozen eggs at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Twin City Produce Co., from Minnesota Transfer, Minn., February 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed animal substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 19, 1930, the Twin City Produce Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17128. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla extract. U. S. v. 3% Cartons of Vanilla Extract. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24189. I. S. No. 024602. S. No. 2427.)

On October 30, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3% cartons of vanilla extract, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Atlanta Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., on or about August 30, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Flavoring Extract Vanilla * * * Manufactured by the Atlanta Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that an artificially-colored product deficient in vanilla had been substituted in part for the said article, and in that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Flavoring Extract Vanilla," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 11, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17129. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 75 Cases and 200 Cases of Canned Sardines. Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 24411, 24412. I. S. No. 013327. S. No. 2560.)

On or about January 4, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 275 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages, in part at Macon, Miss., and in part at Brookville, Miss., consigned by the Gurnet Fisheries Co., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., on or about October 5, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Gurnet Brand American Sardines * * * Packed by the Gurnet Fisheries Co., Plymouth, Mass."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 26, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17130. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 24635. I. S. No. 027604. S. No. 2896.)

On February 19, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Tawes & Co., Oyster, Va., on or about February 18, 1930, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On March 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the unfit portion, if any, destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17131. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 280 Cases of Canned Cherries. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23927. I. S. No. 09859. S. No. 2183.)

On August 17, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 280 cases of canned cherries, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Spokane, Wash., consigned by the Callahan Canning Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, alleging that the article had been shipped from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on or about July 8, 1929, and transported from the State of Idaho into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Nugget Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries Packed for Powell-Sanders Co., Spokane, Wash."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, to wit, excessive pits, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Pitted Cherries," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On September 9, 1929, the Callahan Canning Co., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,344, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17132. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. George Sommer. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 23762. I. S. No. 08775.)

On February 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against George Sommer, Doylestown, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act as amended, on or about July 8, 1929, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "One Pound Net Weight Sommer Maid, Doylestown, Pa. Fancy Creamery Butter George Sommer, Doylestown, Pa."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that a product purporting to be butter, but which was not butter in that it contained

less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, had been substituted for butter, a product which must contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as required by the act of Congress of March 4, 1923.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements "Fancy Creamery Butter" and "One Pound Net Weight," borne on the packages containing the article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented the article to be butter, to wit, an article containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as required by law, and that each of the packages contained 1 pound thereof; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was butter, to wit, an article containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as required by law, and that each of said packages contained 1 pound thereof; whereas it was a product deficient in milk fat in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, and said packages did not each contain 1 pound of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in that the statement made was not correct.

On March 12, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17133. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 108 Tubs of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24680. I. S. Nos. 027513, 027520. S. No. 2888.)

On February 20, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 108 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Callaway Cooperative Creamery Co., Callaway, Nebr., for the Broken Bow Creamery Co., Broken Bow, Nebr., in two consignments on or about June 11, 1929, and June 19, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in butterfat had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On March 20, 1930, the Broken Bow Co-operative Creamery Co., Broken Bow, Nebr., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,300, conditioned in part that it be reworked and reprocessed so that it contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17134. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 400 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24540. I. S. No. 030754. S. No. 2881.)

On February 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 400 sacks of cottonseed meal at Delhi, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Graco Milling Co., Cairo, Ill., on or about February 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Graco 43 Per Cent Brand. Guaranteed Analysis Protein not less than 43 Per Cent. Manufactured by Graco Milling Company, Sherman, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, "43 per cent" and "Protein not less than 43 per cent," were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 18, 1930, the Graco Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a

decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show its true constituency.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17135. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. v. Joseph W. Williams. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 19696. I. S. No. 12177-v.)

On November 17, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Joseph W. Williams, Republican City, Nebr., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about September 2, 1924, from the State of Kansas into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 20, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17136. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Texas Refining Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250. (F. & D. No. 23754. I. S. Nos. 01119, 01120.)

On September 23, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Texas Refining Co., a corporation, Greenville, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about October 22, 1928, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of quantities of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "43% Protein Cotton Seed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured by Texas Refining Company Greenville, Texas. Guaranteed Analysis Crude protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent."

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the statements, to wit, "43% Protein Cotton Seed Meal," and "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent," borne on the tag attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was cottonseed meal containing not less than 43 per cent of crude protein; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was cottonseed meal containing not less than 43 per cent of crude protein, whereas it was a cottonseed meal product containing less than 43 per cent of crude protein.

On January 13, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$250.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17137. Misbranding of cottonseed cake and meal. U. S. v. Dallas Oil & Refining Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$600. (F. & D. No. 23752. I. S. Nos. 04784, 04794, 04796, 04797, 05008, 07503, 07505, 07507.)

On August 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Dallas Oil & Refining Co., a corporation, Dallas, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Texas, in various consignments, on or about December 6, 1928, into the State of Kansas, on or about December 11, 1928, into the State of Wyoming, and on or about December 13, 1928, into the States of Illinois, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnesota, respectively, of quantities of cottonseed meal and cake which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part, variously: "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43%," "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%," and "Analysis Protein Basis 43 per cent."

It was alleged in the information that the articles were misbranded in that the statements, respectively, "Guaranteed Analysis Crude Protein, not less than 43%," "Guaranteed Analysis Protein, not less than 43%," and "Analysis Protein Basis 43 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing

various portions of the article, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article contained not less than 43 per cent of crude protein, or of protein, as the case might be; and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained 43 per cent of crude protein, or of protein, whereas the said article did not contain the amount of crude protein or protein, as so represented, but did contain a less amount.

On February 14, 1930, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$600.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17138. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. Six 30-Pound Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23948. I. S. No. 07562. S. No. 2104.)

On June 28, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six 30-pound cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Pensacola, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cloverleaf Butter Co., Birmingham, Ala., June 19, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Cloverleaf Brand Process Butter Pasteurized Manufactured by Cloverleaf Butter Co., * * * Birmingham, Alabama, One Pound."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the said article was deficient in milk fat, in that a product had been substituted for butter, and in that it contained less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

Misbranding was alleged in substance for the reason that the packages containing the article were labeled "One Pound," whereas the said packages did not contain 1 full pound of butter.

On October 19, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17139. Adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 14 Tubs of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24629. I. S. No. 011589. S. No. 2771.)

On January 20, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 tubs of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned about January 13, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Estelline Cooperative Creamery, Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product containing less than 80 per cent of milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the article purported to be, the act of Congress approved March 4, 1923, providing that butter should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat.

On February 18, 1930, the Estelline Cooperative Creamery Co., Estelline, S. Dak., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300, conditioned in part that it be reworked under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17140. Adulteration of walnuts. U. S. v. 50 Bags of Walnuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24355. I. S. No. 026729. S. No. 2573.)

On December 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 50 bags of walnuts at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wolinsky Brokerage Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., November 11, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, putrid, and decomposed vegetable substance.

On February 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17141. Adulteration and misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 87 Cases, et al., of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24628. I. S. Nos. 026932, 026933. S. No. 2818.)

On or about January 16, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 94 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., Montgomery, Ala., in part on or about November 26, 1929, and in part on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Alabama into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Belle Monte Butter * * * Belle Meade Butter Co., Montgomery, Ala. Full Weight One Pound."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a product deficient in milk fat had been substituted for butter, which the said article purported to be, and in that a product containing less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat as prescribed by the act of Congress of May (March) 4, 1923, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Full Weight One Pound," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated was not correct.

On February 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17142. Adulteration and misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 85 Cases and 5 cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24425. I. S. Nos. 019210, 019211. S. No. 2687.)

On January 8, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 85 cases containing 7-ounce cans, and 5 cases containing 13-ounce cans, of tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped by Cohn Hopkins (Inc.), San Diego, Calif., on or about December 23, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oregon, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Cans) "California Flakes Salad Tuna Packed by Cohn-Hopkins, Inc., * * * San Diego, Calif., Contents 7 Oz." (or "Contents 13 Oz.").

Adulteration was alleged with respect to the 5 cases of the product, labeled "Contents 13 Oz.," for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the labels, "Contents 7 Oz." or "Contents 13 Oz.," as the case might be, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and failed to bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of the contents, since the statement made was incorrect.

On March 7, 1930, Cohn Hopkins (Inc.), San Diego, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned and relabeled in a manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17143. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Butter. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24363. I. S. No. 021620. S. No. 2356.)

On or about September 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of ten 30-pound cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Greenwood Creamery Co., from Greenwood, S. C., September 19, 1929, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Sweet Clover Creamery Butter * * * One Pound * * * Manufactured for Smith, Richardson & Conroy, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the package, "One Pound," was false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser, since the packages did not contain 1 pound. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was in package form and did not bear a statement of the quantity of the contents plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the said packages were short weight.

On September 27, 1929, the Greenwood Creamery Co., Greenwood, S. C., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, conditioned in part that it be reworked so that each package contain 16 ounces net weight of butter.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17144. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 348 Boxes of Grapefruit. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24551. I. S. No. 015177. S. No. 2873.)

On February 19, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 348 boxes of grapefruit at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by White & Lawler, from Laferia, Tex., on or about February 11, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Mid Valley Brand * * * Shipped By White and Lawler, Inc., Laferia, Texas."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance, since the said grapefruit had been damaged by frost.

On February 21, 1930, the Fruit & Produce Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., having appeared as a claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,200, conditioned in part that it be reconditioned under the supervision and direction of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17145. Adulteration of canned string beans. U. S. v. 749 Cases of Canned String Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23797. I. S. No. 03862. S. No. 2019.)

On June 10, 1929, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and

condemnation of 749 cases of canned string beans, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Columbus, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. W. Sisk & Sons Co., from Monaskon, Va., July 30, 1928, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Pine Cone Brand Cut Stringless Beans Pine Cone Food Products * * * Albert W. Sisk and Son, Distributors, Preston, Md."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 30, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17146. Adulteration of dressed turkeys. U. S. v. 21 Barrels of Dressed Turkeys. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24351. I. S. No. 024729. S. No. 2613.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 barrels of dressed turkeys, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Bassell Bros., Temple, Tex., on or about November 18, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance; in that it consisted in part of portions of an animal unfit for food; and in that it was the product of a diseased animal.

On February 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17147. Adulteration of filberts. U. S. v. 10 Bags of Filbert Nuts. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24389. I. S. No. 018455. S. No. 2631.)

On December 24, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 bags of filbert nuts at El Paso, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. H. Kress Co., from Denver, Colo., on or about November 27, 1929, and transported from the State of Colorado into the State of Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "S. F. Product of Sicily, * * * S. H. Kress, Denver, Colorado."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance, an inedible product having been substituted wholly or in part for the said article.

On February 10, 1930, the claim of the owner of the property having been withdrawn, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17148. Adulteration and misbranding of apple chops. U. S. v. 360 Sacks of Apple Chops. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24269. I. S. No. 020121. S. No. 2505.)

On November 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 sacks of apple chops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. S. Teasdale, Rogers, Ark., on or about October 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Arkansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added deleterious substances, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On February 21, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17149. Adulteration and misbranding of coffee. U. S. v. 20 Drums of Coffee. Default order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24116. I. S. No. 011927. S. No. 2293.)

On or about October 4, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 drums of coffee, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Maury Cole Co., from Memphis, Tenn., in 2 consignments, on or about May 10, and June 21, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Mississippi, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Maury Cole Company * * * Steel Cut Ground on Call Brand Coffee, Memphis, Tennessee."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was in violation of the Federal food and drugs act in that a substance, coffee chaff, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for coffee, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label of the article was false and misleading in that it represented the said article to be steel cut ground coffee, when in fact it was not.

On November 15, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17150. Adulteration and misbranding of canned cherries. U. S. v. 181 Dozen Cans, et al., of Sour Pitted Cherries. Consent decrees of condemnation and forfeiture, with respect to portions of product; said portions ordered released under bond. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction with respect to remainder. (F. & D. Nos. 24280, 24519, 24520, 24521, 24522, 24452, 24453. I. S. Nos. 015170, 017830, 017831, 017849, 017908, 017909, 017911. S. Nos. 2531, 2717, 2812.)

On November 23, 1929, January 17, February 8, and February 10, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 393 dozen cans and 240 cases, each case containing 2 dozen cans of sour pitted cherries at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Van Buren County Canning Co., Hartford, Mich., in various shipments, on or about July 20 and July 24, 1929, respectively alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Hartford, Mich., into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Local Pride Brand Red Sour Pitted Cherries In Water, Packed by Van Buren County Canning Co. Hartford, Mich."

It was alleged in the libels that a portion of the article was adulterated in that water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article. Adulteration was alleged with respect to the remainder of the article for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged with respect to a portion of the product for the reason that the statement on the labels, "Red Sour Pitted Cherries," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged with respect to the remaining portions for the reason that the statement on the label, "Red Sour Pitted Cherries In Water," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser when applied to canned cherries slack filled and which contained excessive water.

On March 10, 1930, W. D. Creasey's Sons, Thieman Bros., Lewis Bros., and the Voss Grocery Co., all of Cincinnati, Ohio, having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the article, judgments were entered finding the said portions adulterated and ordering that it be condemned and forfeited. It was further ordered by the court that the said portions of the product be released to the respective claimants to be relabeled under the supervision of this department upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling \$860, conditioned that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law. On March 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the remainder of the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

JAN 19 1931

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17151-17175

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 27, 1930]

17151. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 72 Cans et al., of Ether. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24368, 24371. I. S. No. 026901. S. No. 2629.)

On or about December 24, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 111 cans of ether, remaining in the original packages at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on or about October 12, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the test for ether laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation in that it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article was sold under the following standard of purity, (can label) "The exceptional purity of this ether * * * the exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen," whereas it fell below such professed standard in that it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, borne on the can label, were false and misleading when applied to ether containing peroxide: "The exceptional purity of this ether * * * The exclusion of air by carbon dioxide prevents the oxidation of ether to * * * peroxides by atmospheric oxygen."

On March 24 and April 28, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17152. Misbranding of Womanette. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Womanette. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24347. I. S. No. 017773. S. No. 2609.)

On December 12, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Womanette at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Capital Remedy Co. (Inc.), from Jackson, Miss., on or about October 24, 1929, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, potassium bromide, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The article was labeled in part: (Shipping packages) "Womanette Health * * * For Women and Girls;" (wrapper on individual package and bottle label) "Womanette * * * recommended as a Tonic and as a help in giving relief when caused by disorders peculiar to women and girls when not caused by natural deformities or that do not require surgical attention;" (directions on label) "For Pains—Such as Menstrual Cramp, Headaches, etc. * * * Until pain is relieved."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements on the shipping packages, individual packages, and bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17153. Misbranding of aspirin tablets. U. S. v. 125 Dozen Bottles, et al., of Aspirin Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24530. I. S. Nos. 010761, 010762. S. No. 2819.)

On February 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 125 dozen bottles and 155 dozen boxes of aspirin tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Newark, N. J., in various lots, on or about September 17, October 20, November 26, and December 24, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained approximately 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) each.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Neuralgia * * * Rheumatism, Sciatica, Earache * * * Lumbago, Grippe, Periodic Pains, Sore Throat;" (circular accompanying bottle) "Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Grippe * * * Earache, Periodic Pains, Sore Throat * * * Grippe * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago * * * Neuralgia, Sciatica * * * Earache * * * Periodic Pains * * * Sore Throat;" (tin box) "Grippe * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Earache * * * Periodic Pains, Sore Throat;" (circular accompanying tin box) "Grippe * * * Rheumatism, Lumbago * * * Sore Throat * * * Neuralgia, Sciatica * * * Earache * * * Periodic Pains."

On May 17, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$600, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17154. Misbranding of Watkin's laxative cold and grip tablets. U. S. v. 1235 Dozen Large-Sized Boxes, et al., of Watkin's Laxative Cold and Grip Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24527. I. S. Nos. 010756, 010757. S. No. 2820.)

On February 17, 1930, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,235 dozen large-sized boxes and 99 dozen small-sized boxes of Watkin's laxative cold and grip tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the J. R. Watkins Co., from Newark, N. J., in various consignments, on or about July 22, September 17, October 20, November 26, and December 24, 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of

California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilide, cinchona alkaloid, resinous material, and starch, coated with calcium carbonate and sugar.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the labels, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box, large size) "Grip Tablets * * * * * grip. * * * * * For * * * * * Grippe, etc. * * * * * For * * * * * Neuralgia or Pain;" (circular accompanying large size) "Grip Tablets * * * * * selected to be used in * * * * * cases of La Grippe * * * * * and * * * * * pains and other disagreeable symptoms usually associated with La Grippe. They open up * * * * * the bowels * * * * * to carry off from the system morbid poisonous bodies * * * * * These Tablets are usually effective in warding off * * * * * La Grippe * * * * * Grip Tablets * * * * * They are a combination comprising valuable * * * * * tonic * * * * * Directions * * * * * For * * * * * Grippe, etc. * * * * * For * * * * * Neuralgia or Pain * * * * * Grip Tablets;" (carton, small size) "Grip Tablets * * * * * Directions * * * * * Grippe, etc. * * * * * Neuralgia or Pain;" (circular accompanying small size) "Grip Tablets * * * * * These tablets contain a combination of ingredients that are selected to be used in * * * * * La Grippe * * * * * aching pains and other disagreeable symptoms usually associated with La Grippe. They open up * * * * * the bowels * * * * * to carry off from the system morbid poisonous bodies * * * * * These tablets are usually effective in warding off the effects * * * * * La Grippe. * * * * * They are a combination comprising valuable medicinal agents * * * * * tonic * * * * * Directions * * * * * For * * * * * Grippe, etc. * * * * * For * * * * * Neuralgia, or Pain."

On May 17, 1930, the J. R. Watkins Co., Winona, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned in part that it be relabeled, under the supervision of this department, so that it conform with the Federal food and drugs act.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17155. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. One Hundred and Ninety 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24085. I. S. No. 021205. S. No. 2335.)

On September 26, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one hundred and ninety 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about September 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

The article was labeled in part: "Ether U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia official at the time of investigation, since it contained peroxide.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Ether U. S. P.," borne on the label, was false and misleading.

On April 15, 1930, Merck & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that it be relabeled in a manner indicating that it should not be used or sold for medicinal or anaesthetic purposes.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17156. Adulteration and misbranding of antiseptic gargle. U. S. v. 23½ Dozen Bottles of Antiseptic Gargle. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23062. I. S. No. 01968. S. No. 1133.)

On September 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 23½ dozen bottles of antiseptic gargle at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Frazier Tablet Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y., August 10, 1927, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small amounts of phenol, tannin, glycerin, and alcohol, and water, flavored with oil of peppermint. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended upon the label.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold (wrapper) "Antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article appearing on the containers and in the accompanying circular (bottle label) "An * * * effective tonic for the fauces, gums, and pharynx. It should be used constantly in presence of infection of any kind, and it is an invaluable prescription in the treatment of the various sore throats which are encountered. * * * Antiseptic * * * As a daily antiseptic and tonic mouth wash for children or nurses exposed to infection, dilute with an equal portion of water," (carton label) "Antiseptic * * * Results of Twenty Years' Use * * * An * * * effective tonic for fauces, gums, and pharynx. I use it constantly in presence of infection of any kind, and it is my stock prescription in the various sore throats we encounter," and (shipping carton) "Antiseptic," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently that it was effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the wrapper of the article, to wit, "Antiseptic," was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing antiseptic effects.

On April 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17157. Misbranding of Oculum. U. S. v. 1 11/12 Dozen Small Sized, et al., of Oculum. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22932. S. No. 977.)

On July 31, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1 11/12 dozen small-sized bottles, 11/12 dozen large-sized bottles, and 1 gallon jug of Oculum, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hancock Inoculum Co., from Salem, Va., on or about July 9, 1928, and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of turpentine colored with a yellow dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label, large and small sizes) "A germicide that takes the place of all Tonics and Remedies for Fowls and Animals. Beneficial in disease and a preventive. Feed it for More Eggs, Meat and Milk. Inject it (in the rectum) to relieve disease * * * In Sickness;" (carton, large and small sizes) "A Germicide 'Oculum' The Greatest Poultry Tonic on Earth a Remedy and Preventive for Cholera, Roup, White Diarrhea and Sore Head, Also Relieves Gapes * * * It is to be used only for the diseases for which it is intended and as a tonic.

If you do not get results, * * * Inoculate your chicks and chickens with 'Oculum' and keep them well. * * * 'Oculum,' the only remedy used by the way of inoculation. Your fowls properly inoculated with "Oculum" will be relieved if suffering from Cholera, White Diarrhea, Roup or Sore Head. If inoculated as a preventive four times a year, your fowls will be protected from these diseases, and will lay many more eggs per year. Inoculate your fowls and get lots of eggs. Don't wait until they get sick. Use 'Oculum' and get healthy fowls and healthy eggs;" (circular) "Beneficial for Animals and for Fowls in Bowel Trouble, Roup, and Diarrhea * * * Often doubles egg yield, makes meat juicy. Makes roosters fertile and chicks grow big. Increases weight from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. according to breed. * * * Coccidium Tenellum is the U. S. Government's name for a germ which attacks the intestines of fowls—'Oculum' is based on the theory of Coccidiosis. 'Oculum' relieves, not only in chickens, but turkeys, ducks, geese, and other fowls. 'Oculum' is Used on Fowls in Two Ways. 1st. Feed It to Increase the Size of fowls and augment Egg Production * * * For quick results, feed 'Oculum' and inoculate too. 2nd. If Fowl Is Sick, inoculate the fowl by Injection 'Oculum' * * * 'Oculum' may be successfully used in water; put in 10 drops to the quart of water daily for 30 days as a tonic. * * * How to Get Fertile Eggs. Feed 'Oculum' to your mating birds, also inoculate the roosters and hens, while mating and you will get strong fertility, even during the winter and early spring. * * * Inject 'Oculum' according to directions in this booklet for various diseases * * * Diarrhea or Bowel Trouble * * * In severe cases it may be necessary to repeat this operation 2 or 3 times. Roup * * * Always inoculate before shipping fowls. They will keep well and bring the top of the market. Inoculate all fowls brought to your place. This will prevent them bringing diseases. * * * It has become a household remedy for many. Taken internally 6 to 10 drops daily on a little sugar for several days, it relieves lumbago. It is fine to mop out a sore-throat and for chapped hands. * * * 'Oculum' is invaluable, it will cure Chronic Roup. * * * There is no doubt but that you have one of, if not the greatest poultry remedies ever brought out. * * * 'Oculum' appears to be the long needed remedy. * * * 'Oculum' works like magic. I saved between \$80.00 and \$100.00 worth of turkeys with 'Oculum.' * * * I cured a \$200.00 cock bird that had an incurable case of Canker and also the worst case of chickenpox I ever saw, with 'Oculum.' Have bred fancy poultry 12 years, but never found a remedy equal to 'Oculum.' * * * It's best remedy on the market today. * * * Author of Poultry Disease and their Remedies. Oculum is effective for Bowel Trouble in pigeons. * * * 'Oculum' is not only the best, but the surest cure for Roup, Colds, and Chick Diarrhea. * * * I fed 'Oculum' to 48 Leghorns 24 days and eggs increased from 8 to 42 a day. I set 15 under a hen and got 15 chicks, set 255 in incubator got 234 chicks, and 'Oculum' is the cause of it all. * * * I recommended 'Oculum' and cited my own experience as proof that it would make hens lay. * * * I attended dozens of poultry shows and treated thousands of chickens and chix for Roup, Diarrhea and the other germ diseases. I saved 90 per cent of all Chix of Diarrhea. I did not lose a single case of Bowel Trouble and I treated hundreds. I saved 75 per cent of all Roup and Canker cases and some of the worst cases I ever saw. * * * They were so near dead with Bowel Trouble that they could not move or open their eyes. The Company inoculated them with Oculum at 3.30 p. m. Friday, Oct. 21, 1910. We saw them and thought they could not possibly live until the following morning. They lay in a comatose condition until Sunday evening (over forty hours), before either one opened its eyes. These two chickens are now perfectly well and in fine condition. Restoring these two fowls to health by the use of Oculum alone was truly a wonder to us. * * * 'Oculum' is a Scientific Germicide. It Keeps Animals Healthy at Small Cost * * * Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and Cattle have been Quickly Relieved. It reduces your feed bills. * * * For Meat And Milk * * * When Animal Is Sick: Double the dose in the feed and, if no improvement results in two days, continue the double dose daily, and also inject animals under 50 pounds live weight from 6 to 20 drops daily and one drop extra for each additional 50 pounds weight until animal is better. * * * Keep sick animal Dry and do Not Feed it until it starts to improve, only a little water. * * * During the Spring of 1915, I lost 34 out of 45 shoats with a pronounced diarrhea. In May I got 'Oculum' and treated two that were real sick with it.

I inoculated them twice, they got well within one week. I then fed all the surviving 11 'Oculum' in the slop and they have never been sick a day since. In June they rooted up one of the dead hogs and had eaten it partly up, when I discovered them. I fed them more 'Oculum' and not one got sick, though I thought they would get sick and die. They now, Aug. 11, average 250 lbs. and run in the same field where 34 died. 'Oculum' cut the feed bill 15 per cent. * * * I had two old ewes terribly run down in condition; I fed them 'Oculum' and they soon got real fat. 'Oculum' made my hogs very fat. * * * I am satisfied 'Oculum' will relieve Pneumonia in hogs when taken in time. We saved three out of five by use of 'Oculum.' * * * I am pleased to report Annie Rosarie, 194379, for which I refused \$2,000, has been restored by 'Oculum' to her normal self. The treatment is a marvelous one. * * * This was as bad a case of Running Off of the Bowels as I ever saw."

On March 12, 1930, the claimant, M. G. McClung, Salem, Va., having failed to appear, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17158. Adulteration and misbranding of culture A Bacillus bulgaricus. U. S. v. 11 Packages of Culture A Bacillus Bulgaricus Metchnikoff. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24536. I. S. No. 029001. S. No. 2842.)

On February 18, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 packages of culture A Bacillus bulgaricus Metchnikoff, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Paterson, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ferment Co., New York, N. Y., on or about January 27, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained no viable lactobacilli.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely: (Carton label) "Cultura A. Bac. Bulg. A. (Metchnikoff), Bac. Bulg. B. (B. Acidophilus), Bac. Paralacticus, Liq. Ananassae Sativae, Liq. Citri Decumanae;" (yellow leaflet) "Culture A Bacillus Bulgaricus, Metchnikoff containing the strain of Bacillus Bulgaricus selected, studied and recommended by Professor Elie Metchnikoff, together with a specially selected strain of B. Acidophilus for the modification of the intestinal microbic flora."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the carton label, and the accompanying yellow leaflet, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Yellow leaflet) "Remedial in the treatment of ailments caused by intestinal auto-intoxication * * * In mild cases of intestinal putrefaction it is advisable to begin with two or three tubes per day, * * * This may be reduced to one per day after the symptoms have disappeared. If severe symptoms are presented or if the condition is one of long standing, as many as six tubes per day should be taken."

On March 31, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17159. Adulteration and misbranding of antiseptic gargle. U. S. v. 10 Dozen Bottles of Antiseptic Gargle. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23061. I. S. No. 02086. S. No. 1063.)

On September 13, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen bottles of antiseptic gargle at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by Morgenstern & Co., from New

York, N. Y., June 16, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small amounts of phenol, tannin, glycerin, and alcohol and water, flavored with oil of peppermint. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic in the dilutions recommended upon the label.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, to wit, (bottle label) "Antiseptic * * * It should be used constantly in presence of infection of any kind. * * * As a daily antiseptic * * * for children or nurses exposed to infection, dilute with an equal portion of water;" (carton label) "Antiseptic * * * I use it constantly in presence of infection of any kind."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the container and on the shipping carton, (bottle label) "An * * * effective tonic for the fauces, gums and pharynx. It should be used constantly in presence of infection of any kind, and it is an invaluable prescription in the treatment of the various sore throats which are encountered. * * * Antiseptic * * * As a daily antiseptic and tonic mouth wash for children or nurses exposed to infection, dilute with an equal portion of water," (carton label) "Antiseptic * * * Results of Twenty Years' Use * * * An effective tonic for fauces, gums and pharynx. I use it constantly in presence of infection of any kind, and it is my stock prescription in the various sore throats we encounter," and (shipping carton) "Antiseptic," were false and fraudulent in that the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently that it was effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned therein.

On April 16, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17160. Adulteration and misbranding of Fritch's vegetable soap. U. S. v. 3 Gross of Fritch's Vegetable Soap. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24585. I. S. No. 030252. S. No. 2910.)

On March 3, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 3 gross of Fritch's vegetable soap, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by J. A. Fritch, St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped from St. Louis, Mo., on or about January 9, 1930, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of the soap made from palm nut oil perfumed with oil of citronella. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (wrapper and carton) "Antiseptic," (circular) "Not alone antiseptic, it is germicidal—a true germ destroyer."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "Fritch's Vegetable Soap * * * This is Nature's Own Remedy;" (wrapper) "Fritch's * * * Vegetable Soap Nature's Own Product Antiseptic;" (circular) "Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap from Nature's Laboratory to you a Natural Vegetable Product * * * Nature's Own Relief for Skin Diseases and Other Annoying Affections * * * Soap bark. It is the inner bark of the soap tree, botanically termed 'Quellaja Saponaria,' * * * I have perfected a process for extracting the soap from this bark and solidifying it. * * * I am only offering you Nature's own vegetable product in a modern, convenient form. * * * Not alone antiseptic, it is germicidal—a true germ de-

stroyer, * * * being both an antiseptic and a stimulant." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "In combating unhealthy conditions of the skin; it is indicated in Eczema, Tetter, Rashes, * * * Barber's Itch, and Similar Irritations of the skin and Scalp. * * * acne, ringworm, salt-rheum, scrofulous or chronic sores on any part of the body, itch, * * * itching humors;" (wrapper) "Indicated in the treatment of Scald Head, Eczema, Rashes, Scrofulous or Old Sores, Tetter, Barbers' Itch * * * all Humors of the Skin and Scalp;" (circular) "A Never-Failing Remedy * * * For Skin Diseases and Other Annoying Affections * * * a soap supplied by nature * * * Being a natural vegetable product, it is constructive in its action, breaking down diseased, ulcerated tissues, building up new granulations, * * * restoring them to their normal vigor and health. * * * *pus cannot and does not exist where used.* * * * so powerful in eradicating the discharges of the most extensive and gangrenous ulcerations that its beneficial effects are apparent from the first application. Unsightly skin diseases * * * If you are a sufferer from any of these annoying, disfiguring affections, commence to get well today by using Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap. * * * Rules for Skin Health * * * it embodies healing properties—Nature's own—* * * It imparts to the entire body that glow of perfect health, so much desired by both old and young. * * * Pimples, Blotches * * * Acne or pimples * * * there is but one sure, absolute relief * * * for arresting the pimples * * * Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap Paste. * * * This Soap Paste has relieved the most aggravated cases in several weeks, after the best treatments have failed. * * * If you have * * * raw, * * * swollen * * * feet * * * bunions, Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap will give you a happy foot feeling. * * * Running Sores, Ulcers, Chronic Ulcers, and running sores, exceedingly painful and constantly discharging pus and blood, are healed as if by a miracle by the use of Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap. Cases are reported where the sore had extended almost completely around the limb—permanently healed in five and six weeks. * * * have found this soap to be the most reliable and only sure means for the alleviation of these stubborn, festering sores. Chronic ulcers, Rapid Healing Follows Its Use * * * this soap arrests and prevents the formation of pus and matter * * * and even in the most extensive and deepest burns, ulceration and gangrene are prevented, and the parts heal quickly with no scar. * * * Eczema, Scaly Eruptions * * * nature here again provides the best remedy in Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap; no unsightly tormenting skin trouble, no matter how bad, seems to baffle this really wonderful soap. Stops Burning, Itching, Scratching at once * * * The relief is quick, the itching and burning cease; the soap, by striking into the diseased parts, soothes and heals, and the tortured, inflamed, irritated skin is restored to its normal, healthy condition * * * [under heading 'Good For Beast As Well As Man'] It stimulates the skin, puts it in good, healthy condition, and makes the hair silky and glossy. In Mange and other dog diseases it quickly kills the parasite and gives the skin a chance to heal and take on a new growth of hair * * * in the various skin eruptions of animals of all kinds with continued and unvaried success. [Cut of horse] Thrush, which is a suppurating inflammation of the lower structure of the frog, throwing off an acrid, offensive pus, finally resulting in canker and loss of the hoof, is quickly arrested. [Cut of specimen of ringworm and word 'Ringworm' and cut of animal hoof and words 'Stops Scratches'] The worst cases make a complete recovery in a few days. [Cut of horse and words 'Collar Galls, Running Sores'] Scratches: as soon as you notice that the pasterns are swollen, hot, tender and cracked, attend to them at once. [Cut of hoof of animal and words 'Bad case of Grease'] * * * It will relieve these cases promptly, and if any mange parasites are here, will kill them off. Grease is scratches in its worst form * * * You will soon find the trouble has entirely disappeared [Cut of dog and words, 'Just the thing for Mange'] Chafings, Collar and Saddle Galls: as a rule little attention is paid to these troubles until they get bad, the hair falls off and sores and abscesses form. Bathe the ulcers * * * the back or shoulder will be well again. [Cut of hoof and words 'Dry and Contracted Hoofs'] This wonderful soap is good for mange of horses for making hot fomentations for strains, for

keeping the sheath and yard clean, Sore Mouth, Sponging the Nostrils in Acute Catarrh, Ringworm, and various other diseases. Don't neglect your stock when they can be so readily relieved with Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap, [under heading 'Physicians Everywhere Endorse it'] For Healing * * * sores, facial blemishes, etc. Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap cannot be surpassed. * * * I have found Fritch's Famous Vegetable Soap one of the best aids in curing old sores and skin diseases."

On April 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17161. Adulteration and misbranding of acidophilus bacillus cultures. U. S. v. 34 Bottles of Pure Living Cultures of Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24590. I. S. No. 027531. S. No. 2947.)

On March 6, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 34 bottles of cultures of acidophilus bacillus liquid, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the H. K. Mulford Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., on or about February 6, 1930, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained no viable lactobacilli.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, (bottle label) "Pure Living Cultures Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid," (carton label) "Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid A whey culture of B. Acidophilus * * * Each cc contains approximately 50 million organisms at the time of sale," and (circular) "Acidophilus Bacillus * * * The Mulford Acidophilus Bacillus products are viable cultures of high bacterial content, containing authentic strains of the organism, viz., *B. acidophilus*. The liquid cultures, owing to their inhibitory power against other organisms * * * Acidophilus Bacillus is marketed in liquid cultures containing at least 50 million viable Acidophilus bacilli per cc at the time of sale * * * Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid Pure living culture of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*," and the strength of the article fell below such professed standard, in that it contained no viable lactobacilli.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne on the labels were false and misleading, since the article contained no viable lactobacilli. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, namely, "Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid A whey culture of B. Acidophilus." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Physicians desiring to prescribe an easily digested milk diet will find these cultures of value given with the milk * * * As a preventative of intestinal fermentation and putrefaction;" (circular) "For the Prevention and Treatment of Toxic Conditions Due to Intestinal Putrefaction * * * The liquid cultures, owing to their inhibitory power against other organisms * * * Bacillus acidophilus is indicated in the treatment of constipation, diarrhea, mucous colitis and intestinal toxemias. * * * The beneficial effects produced by Acidophilus Bacillus Liquid * * * physicians supplement the oral use of Mulford Acidophilus Bacillus Blocks by prescribing high enemas containing Acidophilus Liquid Mulford * * * with the * * * aim of * * * implanting B. acidophilus. * * * Mulford Acidophilus Liquid lends itself to colonic implantation. For each treatment the contents of the 100 cc bottle will suffice."

On March 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17162. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. Thirty-eight 1-Pound Tins of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24616. I. S. No. 015754. S. No. 2966.)

On March 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty-eight 1-pound tins of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped from Phillipsburg, N. J., on or about February 4, 1930, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide, excess acid, and excess nonvolatile matter.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopœia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label "Ether, Purified U. S. P. X.," was false and misleading when applied to an article which fell below the standard of purity as determined by the tests laid down in the said pharmacopœia.

On April 7, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17163. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 20 Dozen Bottles of Nozol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24306. I. S. No. 020780. S. No. 2549.)

On or about January 30, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 dozen bottles of Nozol at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co., Etna, Pa., on November 7, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil, camphor, and oil of peppermint colored with a pink dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the bottle label and accompanying display card, were false and fraudulent: (Bottle) "Keeps the Nose Healthy;" (display card) "Nozol Relieves Sinus Trouble, * * * Makes Breathing Easy, Recommended by Specialists for * * * Hay Fever, General Nose Troubles, Use Nozol for Sinus Trouble. Sinus Trouble Relieved with Nozol, * * * Nozol (Nose All)."

On March 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17164. Adulteration and misbranding of culture lactobacillus. U. S. v. 5 Bottles of Bloomfield Culture Lactobacillus. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24484. I. S. No. 028830. S. No. 2760.)

On January 27, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 bottles of Bloomfield culture lactobacillus, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vita Bac Corporation, from Bloomfield, N. J., on or about November 13, 1929, and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Connecticut, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Examination of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained less than ten million viable lactobacilli per cubic centimeter.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Approximately 250,000,000 Viable Bacilli per CC," whereas the strength of the said article fell below such professed standard.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the bottle label, "Approximately 250,000,000 Viable Bacilli per CC," was false and misleading when applied to an article containing less viable lactobacilli per cubic centimeter.

On March 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17165. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 72 Bottles of Nozol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24496. I. S. No. 028880. S. No. 2789.)

On February 3, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Nozol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co. (Inc.), from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about October 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil, camphor, and oil of peppermint colored with a pink dye.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the accompanying display card, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Nozol Relieves Sinus Trouble * * * Makes Breathing Easy * * * Recommended by Specialists for * * * Hay fever, General Nose Troubles Use Nozol for Sinus Trouble * * * Sinus Trouble Relieved with Nozol. * * * Nozol (Nose All)."

On April 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17166. Misbranding of F E I solution. U. S. v. 20 Packages of F E I Solution. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24492. I. S. No. 028951. S. No. 2755.)

On January 30, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 packages of F E I solution, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Haven, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the F E I Corporation, from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about July 18, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, glycerin, a small amount of copper sulphate, alcohol, and water flavored with oil of cassia.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "F-First E-eliminate I-infection * * * A Life Preserver For Teeth and Gums * * * Pyorrhea Specific * * * Pyorrhea is present in four out of five adults, causing loss of over fifty per cent of all permanent teeth. Dr. Ellis' F E I Solution kills infection. * * * A Scientific medicated gum and tooth wash for local application, destroying the infection causing Pyorrhea. Stimulates and heals the * * * tender, bleeding, and receding gums;" (bottle) "Pyorrhea Specific * * * For Pyorrhea

(Rigg's Disease), Bleeding, Tender and receding Gums, * * * Save your teeth and gums. Ninety-five adults in every hundred have beginning Pyorrhea, with a loss of over 50 per cent of all permanent teeth. F E I Solution destroys this infection locally, the gums returning to a rosy, healthy color * * * For Bleeding * * * Tender or Pus-discharging Gums, moisten tooth brush with F E I Solution, scrubbing gums thoroughly after meals. Then rinse mouth with F E I Solution, ten drops to teaspoonful of water * * * healing action follows."

On March 17, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17167. Misbranding of Vapo-Cresolene. U. S. v. 80 Bottles, et al., of Vapo-Cresolene. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24582, 24586. I. S. Nos. 017395, 017396, 017397, 027581. S. Nos. 2913, 2920.)

On March 3 and March 4, 1930, the United States attorneys for the Districts of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Courts of the United States for the districts aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 50 large-sized bottles, 69 medium-sized bottles, and 164 small-sized bottles of Vapo-Cresolene, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Newark, N. J., and in part at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Vapo-Cresolene Co., from New York, N. Y., in part on November 27, 1929, and in part on January 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the States of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of cresylic acid with small amounts of water and neutral oil.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle, all sizes) "Treatment for whooping cough, spasmodic croup, nasal catarrh, * * * sore throat, bronchitis, bronchial complications of measles, bronchial asthma and hay fever;" (carton, all sizes) "A vapor treatment for Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, Coughs * * * Bronchitis, Influenza * * * The use of vaporized antiseptics for certain inflammatory diseases of the air passages is a well recognized and valuable method of treatment. * * * The air passages are then penetrated by the restorative vapor with every breath. Cresolene has been used since 1879 for the relief of the diseases for which it is recommended. * * * for the relief of the paroxysms of Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza. For Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs * * * Bronchitis and the bronchial complications of Measles. Vaporized Cresolene is a protection to those necessarily exposed to communicable diseases. * * * for use about the body as in the washing of * * * boils, * * * etc.;" (carton label, large-sized bottles only) "Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis * * * Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Nasal Catarrh, * * * Bronchitis, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, The Paroxysms of Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever and the Bronchial Complications of Measles, For the Respiratory Diseases of Animals, as Distemper and Pneumonia in Horses and Dogs; Gapes and Roup in Fowls;" (circular, all sizes) "For Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Bronchial Asthma, * * * Coughs, Bronchitis * * * The liquid is vaporized * * * is carried through every passage, tube and cell of the breathing organs and produces a direct action on the very seat of the disease. * * * is an important means of surely and readily treating many bronchial troubles and of bringing specific antiseptics to act upon and stop the growth of the germs of * * * Whooping Cough and Spasmodic Croup, it has also been found effective in treating other bronchial and nasal diseases, viz: Bronchitis, Coughs, Bronchial Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, * * * the bronchial complications accompanying Measles, and as a protection to those necessarily exposed to infectious diseases. * * * for use about the body as in the washing of * * * boils * * * etc. * * * Laboratory tests * * * show that it kills the germs of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever

and the Pus germ * * * In Diseases of Animals. Vapo-Cresolene is very effective in the treatment of Distemper, Coughs and Colds in horses and dogs and Roup in chickens. * * * [German] Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Dyspnoea, Catarrh, Bronchial Inflammation. [Italian, French, and Spanish] Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis. * * * [Testimonials] Pertussis (Whooping Cough) * * * An apparatus for vaporizing Vapo-Cresolene was * * * employed, * * * almost immediately the paroxysms were relieved. * * * two cases well established, the paroxysms very frequent, and the children much exhausted. Several other children were coughing with that quick, percussive cough so characteristic of the first stage. The Vaporizers were started, and after forty-eight hours the paroxysms had ceased, no more whooping or vomiting; sleep was obtained. Though children were admitted to the institution who had not had the disease, no new cases broke out, and the epidemic was at an end. * * * Unequaled in the treatment of Whooping Cough. * * * It has a beneficial effect in allaying the irritation and desire to cough in Bronchitis. * * * I have found it of such great value in cases of Whooping Cough, Croup and other spasmodic coughs * * * Children suffering from such diseases can oftentimes be relieved by the use of the above apparatus. * * * Our institution has recently passed through an epidemic of whooping cough. You * * * furnished * * * a supply of Cresolene * * * The results have been good * * * In some instances the whooping stage was aborted, in others the paroxysms were lessened in severity and frequency, in others the duration of attack shortened one or two weeks * * * I have used it in Croup and Bronchial troubles of different natures. * * * During the past winter we had an outbreak of Whooping Cough at this Institution, having about sixty cases. They were all treated by inhalations of your Vapo-Cresolene without other treatment. In these cases they all made uneventful recoveries without complications. I unhesitatingly recommend your preparation in Whooping Cough. Practical Notes on the Prevention and Treatment of Diphtheria:—'I have used with excellent results Vapo-Cresolene.' I find your remedy to be the best I have ever tried in the treatment of Whooping Cough, Catarrhal Fever, Asthma, also for disinfecting rooms where Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria prevail. The lamp that is known as the Vapo-Cresolent lamp is of great benefit in Whooping Cough and will be found at times to relieve the coughing spells, particularly those that occur at night, of Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia. * * * I have found it very beneficial for my little ones with Whooping Cough and Influenza * * * useful assistant whatever treatment may be used in the check and cure of the trying diseases for which it has been specially recommended. * * * I used it for my little fellow when he had whooping cough, and the first night I lit it he slept through without a break. * * * I have found the Vapo-Cresolene Vaporizer invaluable for the treatment of whooping cough and bronchitis. * * * stopped my little son's continuous coughing in one night."

On April 9 and April 15, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17168. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 15 Tins of Ether.
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.
(F. & D. No. 24073. I. S. No. 019828. S. No. 2290.)

On September 19, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 15 tins of ether, remaining in the original packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about August 24, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the ether contained peroxide.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia and differed from the standard of purity as specified by that authority, in that it contained peroxide. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the purity of

the article fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, (label), "The Exceptional Purity of this Ether * * * The Exclusion of Air by Carbon Dioxide Prevents the Oxidation of Ether to * * * Peroxides."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements in the label, "The Exceptional Purity of this Ether * * * The Exclusion of Air by Carbon Dioxide Prevents the Oxidation of Ether to * * * Peroxides," were false and misleading.

On March 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17169. Adulteration and misbranding of elixir buchu compound, and misbranding of Prunidia and Life for Blood and Nerves. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Prunidia, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24274. I. S. Nos. 016808, 016809, 016810. S. No. 2519.)

On or about December 3, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles of Prunidia, 14 bottles of Life for Blood and Nerves, and 14 bottles of elixir buchu compound, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Bradenton, Fla., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the Standard Drug Co., from Spartanburg, S. C., on or about October 23, 1929, and transported from the State of South Carolina into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding with respect to the said elixir buchu compound, and misbranding with respect to the remainder, in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the elixir of buchu compound consisted essentially of potassium acetate, extracts of plant drugs including buchu, alcohol (12.9 per cent), and water; Prunidia consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, alcohol (12.15 per cent), and water; and Life for Blood and Nerves consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol (12.92 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the elixir buchu compound was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed in strength, quality, and purity from the official standard, and its own standard was not declared on the label.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged for the reason that the following statements on the labelings were false and misleading: (Prunidia, carton) "Contains 18 per cent. alcohol;" (Life for Blood and Nerves, bottle) "An Efficient Combination of—Queen's Root (Stillingia) Turkey Corn (Corydalis) Pipsissewa (Chimaphila) Blue Flag Root (Iris) Elder Flowers (Sambucus) Prickly Ash Berries;" (elixir buchu compound, bottle and carton) "Contains 18 Per Cent. Alcohol." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements on the labelings, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent, since they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Prunidia, bottle) "For Woman's Diseases. Such as Painful, Profuse and Irregular Menstruation, Ovarian or Uterine Cramps and Pains, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea or Whites; and Falling of the Womb. It is also a Uterine Tonic and Restorative; taken for several weeks before Confinement, it makes Childbirth Safe and Easy and Prevents Miscarriage;" (carton) "The Woman's Friend For Nervousness, Melancholia, Painful, Profuse and Irregular Menstruation; Ovarian or Uterine Cramps and Pains; Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea or Whites; Falling of the Womb; And all Diseases of the female Organs of Reproduction depending upon inflammation and Enlargement for their basis. It is also a Uterine Tonic and Restorative; taken for several weeks before Confinement, it will make Childbirth Safe and Easy and Prevents Miscarriage * * * For Painful, Profuse and Irregular Menstruation, begin taking Prunidia * * * For Female Weakness, Whites, Falling of the Womb, or any inflammation or pains in the Uterus, or Ovaries, take it continuously until you are fully restored to health. For threatened abortion, miscarriage, the dose should be larger and repeated oftener * * * Whenever there is pain or inflammation in the lower part of the body, and a sensation as if the parts were about to pass out, take Prunidia until relieved. When the general health is run down, and one feels listless, with a dragging sensation as if the back would break, take Prunidia and you will soon feel its

restorative effects. Thousands of women owe their health and happiness to its wonderful curative properties;" (Life for Blood and Nerves, bottle) "Life for the Blood and Nerves * * * A Valuable Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier Improves Digestion, Aids the Liver and Kidneys, Restores Vitality by Eliminating the Poison from the Blood;" (carton) "Life For the Blood And Nerves * * * Makes Weak People Strong The Great Nerve Tonic and Blood Purifier Improves Digestion, Aids the Liver and Kidneys, Restores Vitality, Builds up Strength, Increases Manly Vigor, Purifies the Blood, and Good for All Diseases Arising from Impure Blood and Worn Out Nerves * * * Elimination * * * Keep this function in a healthy condition and disease cannot overcome you; neglect it and serious illness will most likely follow. 'The Blood Is The Life;' keep it pure and enjoy health and long life. * * * This remedy is the result of many years of research and experiment with all the known * * * Blood Purifiers, * * * when taken for long periods of time, as has to be done in old chronic blood troubles and its sequence, chronic sores. * * * for purifying the blood and putting the system in condition to withstand the debilitating heat of summer;" (circular) "I was almost a nervous wreck, but your Life For The Blood has done me a lot of good. I am able to rest well at night; have gained 14 pounds since I began using your wonderful medicine; it has made me feel young again. * * * [testimonial];" (elixir buchu compound, bottle) "For Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Gravel, Suppression of the Urine, Incontinence of the Urine, Pain in the Back, Dropsical Swellings, Catarrh or Inflammation of the Bladder or Urethra;" (carton) "For the Relief of Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs Such as Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Gravel, Suppression of the Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Pain In The Back, Dropsical Swellings, Catarrh or Inflammation of the Bladder or Urethra, Gleet of Long Standing * * * Usually our Buchu Compound, taken three times a day, will be all that is required to effect a cure. * * * When the disease has stood for sometime the blood will have become vitiated by the introduction of uric acid; to overcome this follow the Buchu Compound with a treatment for the blood, using our Life for the Blood and Nerves. Symptoms of Kidney Disease: Dull heavy pain in the region of the kidneys, and weakness in the small of the back. The urine is passed often, and in small quantities; it is sometimes cloudy, and occasionally bloody".

On March 18, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17170. Misbranding of Cre-Cal-Co. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Cre-Cal-Co. Decree of condemnation with provision for release under bond. (F. & D. No. 20701. I. S. No. 4230-x. S. No. C-4901.)

On December 11, 1925, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on February 2, 1926, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 22 bottles of Cre-Cal-Co at Hot Springs, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Creo Chemical Co., from San Antonio, Tex., October 1, 1925, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Arkansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a small amount of creosote, traces of salts of calcium, magnesium and sodium, phosphates, chlorides, and sulphates, and water, colored with a red dye.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic or medicinal effects claimed: (Bottle and carton) "For * * * LaGrippe, Influenza and Pneumonia * * * until cold and fever subside * * * for Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Tuberculosis and any Germ Infection;" (bottle) "Latest scientific discovery for the treatment of all infections of the Nose, Throat & Lungs;" (carton) "Latest Discovery for the Treatment of all Affections of Nose, Throat and Lungs * * * To obtain greatest value from the Use of Cre-Cal-Co in all acute Germ Infections you should take Cre-Cal-Co until lung saturation is obtained. Medicine, like food, should be taken to Saturation to assure consti-

tutional benefit. * * * powerfully antiseptic, * * * of great value in these (all germ) conditions;" (circular) "Family Guide to Health and Happiness * * * In this hour of dire necessity for more than a million souls held in the grip of the King of all Terrors, Tuberculosis, shall their cry for relief go unheeded? Shall we acknowledge defeat without striking a blow in their defense? Science says No. Cre-Cal-Co is the sentinel that keeps vigil at the portals of the human system, ready to attack and destroy the Germs that enter the body. * * * Cre-Cal-Co is the Greatest Scientific Discovery of the Age. * * * Creosote is, as is well known, a powerful antiseptic and the Greatest of All Germicides. * * * In Pulmonary Tuberculosis or in any bacterial condition of the lungs, Creosote having volatile constituents which are excreted in the expired air and which are powerfully antiseptic, may well be of much value in these conditions. * * * It is applicable not only in Tuberculosis, but in Bronchitis, Broncho-Pneumonia, Lobar Pneumonia and other bacterial lung diseases * * * the hope of all who suffer from Colds, LaGrippe, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Catarrh and Tuberculosis * * * acute and chronic germ diseases * * * are each and every one of them just so many steps or approaches to the Greatest of all Germ Diseases, the Great White Plague—'Tuberculosis' * * * Shall this Great White Plague ravage our fair land at will and unchallenged? * * * Cre-Cal-Co is the Answer. It is the 'Life Line thrown out to you,' * * * Tuberculosis * * * is a germ infection * * * If it is to be cured at all in any of its stages it will have to be done through the agency of a positive germicide. * * * Cre-Cal-Co for a sufficient time * * * should have the same effect and results as in Colds, LaGrippe, Influenza, or Pneumonia for these are various and varying stages of the Same Infection. 'Bad Colds' * * * Since Cre-Cal-Co is a Positive Germicide, it is therefore far reaching and wonderfully efficient. * * * Cre-Cal-Co tends to prevent the colonizing and localizing of all that large class of germs called 'catarrhal Germs' among which are Tubercle Bacilli * * * The very best cure for anything is Preventative. Cre-Cal-Co, taken to saturation for every bad Cold, La Grippe, Influenza, Measles, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, or Scarletina, will be carrying out in a common sense and scientific way this very idea of Preventing Tuberculosis of the Lungs. In the absence of other complications Primary Tuberculosis (which should have been, but was not prevented) should be cured as soundly as if it had never existed by thorough continuous saturation with Cre-Cal-Co. It has been said that 'Nature, when understood, provides a specific for every disease of and injury to the body.' Again Science holds the wondrous key of knowledge gained, and behold, Cre-Cal-Co * * * For Bad Colds and Sore Throat * * * La Grippe, Influenza, Pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis * * * For Chronic Bronchitis and Other Chronic Catarrhs * * * For Whooping Cough * * * For Measles * * * For Scarletina * * * If there is an associated cough, * * * For Asthma. Since Asthma is generally of Uremic or other Autoxic origin, the eliminative system should be carefully examined particularly the Urine. Since there can be no true Asthma without an irritated surface somewhere in the lungs, it therefore follows that Cre-Cal-Co is the proper medicine to use. * * * Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis * * * Satisfactory results depend upon the constitutional saturation with Cre-Cal-Co, The Great Germ Destroyer, and should be kept up until the system is completely relieved of germ infection."

On April 8, 1930, the Creo-Chemical Co., San Antonio, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to the claimant for relabeling as may be required by this department, upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, otherwise to be destroyed by the United States marshal. It was further ordered by the court that the claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17171. Misbranding of H. H. H. Liniment. U. S. v. 21 Large-Sized Bottles, et al., of H. H. H. Liniment. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24497, 24517. I. S. Nos. 018171, 019414. S. Nos. 2791, 2810.)

On or about February 4 and February 14, 1930, respectively, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 45 large-sized and

40½ dozen small-sized bottles of H. H. H. liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages in 2 lots at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped by H. H. Moore & Sons, Stockton, Calif., in part on or about October 4, 1929, and in part on or about October 14, 1929, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils including camphor and sassafras oil, extract of plant drugs, ammonia, soap, alcohol (51 per cent), and water.

It was alleged in the labels that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Contains 65% Ethyl Alcohol," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, borne on the bottle labels and in the accompanying circulars, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "The Reliable Remedy for those ailments both of Mankind and of all Domestic Animals, for which it is recommended. * * * Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Sciatic Pains * * * Sores, Swellings, Stiff Joints, * * * Bunions, Callous Lumps, Diarrhoea, Colic, Stomach-Cramps, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Toothache, Pain, Inflammation, etc., etc.;" (yellow circular) "H. H. H. * * * Liniment and medicine * * * For Relief of Inflammation and Pain * * * Congestion in Chest * * * Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Sciatic Pains, Sprains, * * * Sores, Swellings, Stiff Joints, * * * Bunions, Callous Lumps, Diarrhoea, Colic, Stomach-Cramps, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Toothache, Pain, Inflammation, Etc. Etc.;" (white circular) "The Celebrated H. H. H. Liniment and Medicine * * * For Both External and Internal Uses, The Safe, Reliable Household Remedy for All Those Disorders and Ailments of Mankind * * * Penetrating—Healing * * * For Aches, Pains * * * Inflammation, Lameness in Back, Shoulders or Limbs, * * * Swellings * * * Enlarged Glands, Stiffness in Joints, Neck * * * Weak Joints * * * Influenza, Congestion and Pain in Chest * * * Coughs, Sore Throat, Quinsy: Take at one dose from 5 to 30 drops of H. H. H. * * * Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Stomach Ache, Heartburn: Mix 5 to 30 drops of H. H. H. in one-half glass of water and take at one dose. * * * Neuralgia, Sciatic Pains, Rheumatic Pains * * * Toothache * * * Earache * * * Sores, Wounds * * * Sores of Long Standing * * * Bunions, Corns * * * Sore Feet * * * Poisonous Bites and Stings * * * Nasal Catarrh * * * Hacking Cough * * * Headache * * * Itching Piles * * * Successful Use in Spanish Influenza * * * [Testimonial] * * * I developed a thorough case of the Flu * * * took nine drops in a cup of hot water * * * I got up the next day and went on my way with no bad effects * * * Injury to Knee Promptly Cured, after Long Suffering. [Testimonial] * * * I was greatly prostrated by having an excruciating swelling on the knee caused by a cut when a boy. * * * H. H. H. After the first application I felt convinced that it would perform a cure—which it did in three weeks' time * * * Immediate Relief for Severe Cramps and Diarrhoea * * * daughter of nine years was attacked with Choleric Diarrhoea of such severe nature that immediate relief was demanded. * * * My friends possessed a bottle of 'H. H. H.' I resorted to that and administered 15 drops in a little water. It gave her immediate relief;" (yellow circular) "Directions for Treating Diseases and Afflictions of the Horse and other Domestic Animals * * * Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, * * * Swelling of Legs, Sore Throat * * * Colic * * * Old Sores, Ringbone, Spavin, Thoroughpin * * * For Sweeney * * * Founder * * * Inflamed Udder." (Statements similar to the above, appeared in the white and yellow circulars accompanying a portion of the article, in Spanish.)

On May 12, 1930, H. H. Moore & Sons, Stockton, Calif., having appeared as claimant for the property and having paid costs and executed good and sufficient bonds to the effect that the article should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act and all laws relating thereto, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the said claimant.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17172. Misbranding of Sal-Tonik. U. S. v. 91 Blocks of Sal-Tonik. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23852. I. S. No. 04986. S. No. 1366.)

On December 5, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by an official of the State of Kansas, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 blocks of Sal-Tonik at Morrowville, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Guarantee Veterinary Co., from Sioux City, Iowa, on or about November 24, 1928, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, small amounts of iron, sodium, and potassium salts, sulphates, carbonates, and a trace of iodides, coated with paraffin.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement of therapeutic claims, regarding the article, conveyed the impression that it would prevent contagious abortion in animals, whereas it would not.

On March 24, 1930, the Guarantee Veterinary Co., Sioux City, Iowa, having withdrawn its answer theretofore filed, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17173. Misbranding of A. D. S. pile treatment and A. D. S. hepatic salts. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Tubes of A. D. S. Pile Treatment, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 22758, 22759. I. S. Nos. 23662-x, 23663-x. S. No. 776.)

On May 9, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen tubes of A. D. S. pile treatment and 19 dozen bottles of A. D. S. hepatic salts at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the American Druggists' Syndicate, from Long Island City, N. Y., March 8, 1928, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this department showed that the A. D. S. pile treatment consisted essentially of an ointment with a petrolatum base containing small amounts of tannin, phenol, and a tar derivative; and the A. D. S. hepatic salts consisted essentially of sodium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, citric acid, and a small amount of a lithium compound.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said articles, borne on the labeling, were false and fraudulent, in that the said statements were applied to the articles so as to represent falsely and fraudulently that the said articles were composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective as a remedy for the diseases, ailments, and afflictions mentioned: (A. D. S. pile treatment, tube label) "Pile Treatment * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal piles. * * * For internal piles;" (A. D. S. pile treatment, carton) "Pile Treatment * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal or protruding piles * * * A. D. S. Pile Treatment was prepared after thorough investigation and experiment with full knowledge of the usual difficulty and inconvenience of treating internal piles. * * * A valuable remedy for local treatment of internal or protruding piles * * * Pile Treatment * * * For external piles, wash parts thoroughly, dry, and apply;" (A. D. S. hepatic salts, bottle) "Hepatic Salts Containing Lithium and Sodium * * * Uric-Acid-Solvent Especially Indicated in Rheumatism and Gout * * * Hepatic Salts is a combination of Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts * * * fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. Hepatic Salts is especially indicated in the Uric Acid Diathesis, such as Rheumatism, Gout and True Lithemia. In these affections it is highly beneficial, usually affording relief. It is also indicated in the several forms of constipation and the various troubles arising

from imperfect digestion, disordered stomach and indiscretion in eating and drinking. * * * exceptional remedies value * * * Remedies * * * Hepatic Salts * * * As an Anti-Lithic in Gout and Rheumatism, for derangements of the Stomach and Liver, Bilious Attacks, and as a Laxative in Constipation, take one-half to one teaspoonful dissolved in a glassful of water half to one hour before each meal and at night just before retiring. For Headache, Dizziness * * * take one teaspoonful in a glassful of water, and repeat if necessary. As an active cathartic in Acute Indigestion, 'Summer Complaints,' Colic, Alcohol Excesses, and for cleansing the alimentary tract thereby aiding in the prevention of the development of many intestinal diseases, take two to four teaspoonfuls preferably one hour before breakfast, dissolved in a large tumblerful of water, either cold or hot;" (A. D. S. hepatic salts, carton) "Hepatic Salts Containing Lithium and Sodium Phosphate * * * Uric-Acid-Solvent Especially Indicated in Rheumatism and Gout * * * Because of their exceptional remedial value * * * Family Remedies * * * Tonic, Alternative * * * similar to the celebrated 'bitter waters' of Europe * * * and fortified by the addition of Lithia-Sodium Phosphate. * * * Hepatic Salts is especially indicated in the uric acid diathesis, such as Rheumatism, Gout and true Lithemia. In these affections it is beneficial, usually affording prompt relief."

On February 27, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17174. Adulteration of aletris root. U. S. v. Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 22561. I. S. No. 16413-x.)

On November 28, 1928, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co., a corporation, Bristol, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about March 24, 1927, from the State of Virginia into the State of Massachusetts, of a quantity of aletris root which was adulterated.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it contained 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash.

The article was labeled "Aletris."

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the National Formulary and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Formulary at the time of investigation, in that it yielded not less than 13.57 per cent of acid-insoluble ash, whereas said Formulary provides that aletris should yield not more than 10 per cent of acid-insoluble ash; and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof.

On November 11, 1929, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17175. Misbranding of Ferrasal. U. S. v. 65 Packages, et al., of Ferrasal. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24352, 24353. I. S. Nos. 017774, 017775. S. Nos. 2607, 2608.)

On December 13, 1929, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 127 packages of Ferrasal at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Crown Remedy Co., from Dallas, Tex., in part on or about October 30, 1929, and in part on or about November 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Tennessee, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium bicarbonate (45 per cent), magnesium carbonate (26 per cent), salicylic acid (0.34 per cent), small amounts of calcium and iron carbonates, a tartrate, and starch flavored with oil of peppermint.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labels, regarding curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Ferrasal * * * is indicated in the numerous health troubles caused by an excess of acids in the system. Acute indigestion * * * dysentery * * * are often caused by Hyper-acidity. Ferrasal will give relief in such cases. It will also be found helpful in Kidney and Bladder trouble that are caused by an excess of acids. * * * The Sign of Good Health. * * * Stops Indigestion Now! * * * For Acute Indigestion * * * Repeat hourly until relieved. For Chronic Indigestion * * * Also take * * * after any meal that fails to assimilate properly. * * * In cases of Dysentery and Ptomaine Poisoning call your physician and take one heaping teaspoonful * * * For Chronic Acidosis take * * * until condition becomes normal. In Severe Cases take;" (shipping carton inclosing portion of product) "Ferrasal * * * For * * * Indigestion * * * Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism."

On April 14, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

17176-17200

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1930]

17176. Adulteration and misbranding of canned peas. U. S. v. 45 Cases of Canned Peas. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24179. I. S. No. 010193. S. No. 2420.)

On October 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 cases of canned peas at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Johannes Pure Food Co., Cleveland, Wis., June 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Commerce Brand Wisconsin * * * Sweet Variety Peas * * * Packed by The Johannes Pure Food Co."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that thistle buds had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for peas.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Sweet Variety Peas," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On February 20, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17177. Adulteration and misbranding of noodles. U. S. v. 30 Cases of Egg Noodles. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23789. I. S. No. 07278. S. No. 2007.)

On June 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 30 cases of egg noodles, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped by Haas Baruch & Co., from Los Angeles, Calif., in various consignments, on or about January 15, January 31, and March 29 (14), 1929, respectively, and transported from the State of California into the State of Arizona, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Cases) "Mrs. Weber's Egg Noodles Los Angeles, Calif. Fine" (or "Wide" or "Assorted"); (carton) "Mrs. Weber's Trade Mark Fine (or "Wide") Egg Noodles * * * Mrs. J. H. Weber * * * Los Angeles, Cal."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a valuable constituent, namely, egg solids, had been wholly or in part abstracted, and in that the article was colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Egg Noodles" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for

the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On July 31, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17178. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 840 Boxes of Apples. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24313. I. S. Nos. 012477, 024934. S. No. 2535.)

On December 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 840 boxes of apples, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Aberdeen, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by Harry Thrailkill, Yakima, Wash., on or about November 8, 1929, and transported from the State of Washington into the State of South Dakota, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Orchard Run Wagener 163 Washington Apples Canoe Brand Cardwell Fruit Co. Packers and Shippers, Yakima, Washington."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained added poisonous substances, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On February 18, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17179. Adulteration of tomato pulp and tomato puree. U. S. v. John F. Richards. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$20. (F. & D. No. 25001. I. S. Nos. 03481, 03482.)

On March 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John F. Richards, Newark, Del., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the food and drugs act, from the State of Delaware into the State of Maryland, on or about October 20, 1928, of a quantity of tomato pulp, and on or about October 31, 1928, of a quantity of tomato puree, which products were adulterated. The tomato pulp was invoiced as tomato pulp. The tomato puree was labeled in part: "Packed by John F. Richards, Newark, Del. Newark Brand Made From Skins and Trimmings Tomato Puree."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 14, 1930, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17180. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 2 Barrels et al., of Rabbits. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24447. I. S. Nos. 025512, 025513. S. No. 2719.)

On January 16, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by B. R. McGee, in part from Gault, Mo., and in part from Harris, Mo., on or about December 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17181. Adulteration of rabbits. U. S. v. 6 Barrels et al., of Rabbits. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24449. I. S. Nos. 025511, 025514. S. No. 2721.)

On January 16, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 8 barrels of rabbits at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Producers Produce Co., in part on or about December 2, 1929, from Chillicothe, Mo., and in part on or about December 4, 1929, from Ridgeway, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On February 25 and March 5, 1930, respectively, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17182. Adulteration of meat scraps and tankage. U. S. v. 140 Bags of Meat Scraps et al. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23856. I. S. Nos. 012994, 012994-A. S. No. 1924.)

On or about April 9, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by an official of the State of Kansas, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 140 bags of meat scraps, and 200 bags of Digester tankage, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Leavenworth, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about January 21, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were adulterated in that foreign matter had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said articles.

On May 18, 1929, the Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that they be rebranded to show the true contents, and that the claimant pay costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17183. Misbranding of tankage. U. S. v. 230 Sacks of Tankage. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23853. I. S. No. 01126. S. No. 1481.)

On or about October 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by an official of the State of Kansas, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 230 sacks of tankage, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Colby, Kans., and in part at Bird City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Armour Packing Co., South Omaha, Nebr., on or about June 8, 1928, and transported from the State of Nebraska into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the sacks contained no mark, brand, or labels showing the net weight of the product.

On January 5, 1929, the Stephenson Produce Co., Colby, Kans., and the McDougall Grain Co., Bird City, Kans., having appeared as claimants for respective portions of the property, and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimants upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$750, conditioned in part that it be rebranded to show the true contents and that the claimants pay costs of the proceedings.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17184. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 220 Boxes of Grapefruit. Product released under bond to be salvaged. (F. & D. No. 24664. I. S. No. 025749. S. No. 2996.)

On or about February 27, 1930, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 220 boxes of grapefruit at Oklahoma City, Okla., consigned by H. C. Stiles, Brownsville, Tex., on or about February 19, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from Brownsville, Tex., into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of the act, in that it showed the presence of decomposition.

On February 28, 1930, Mrs. Virginia D. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned in part that it be salvaged under the supervision of this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17185. Misbranding of stock feed. U. S. v. 300 Sacks et al., of Stock Feed. Product released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 23854, 23864. I. S. Nos. 013928, 013929. S. No. 1571.)

On or about January 29, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma, acting upon reports by an official of the State of Oklahoma, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels praying seizure and condemnation of 525 sacks of stock feed, in part at Tulsa, Okla., and in part at West Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hogan Mill Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., in two consignments, on or about November 8, 1928, and December 17, 1928, respectively, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "100# Net Ideal 16% Gray and Ground Wheat Screenings Not to Exceed 8% Manufactured By Missouri Feed Mills, Kansas City, Mo., Protein, not less than 16.00 * * * Ingredients—Reground Wheat Shorts, Bran, Low Grade Flour, Ground Grain Screenings, and Grain Scourings not to exceed 8%."

It was alleged in the libels that the article was in violation of the food and drugs act, in that it contained no material amount, if any, of wheat shorts, which was declared on the label to be a main ingredient; calcium carbonate was present as an ingredient of the article though not declared on the label to be contained therein; protein was deficient, since the article contained only approximately 13 per cent of protein, whereas the label represented it to contain 16 per cent of protein; and ground limestone was present in the said article.

On February 13, 1929, the Hogan Mill Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., appeared as claimant for the property and admitted that the article was misbranded. The said claimant having paid costs and executed bonds totaling \$500, to the effect that the article would not be sold or disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered in part to the West Tulsa Feed Store, West Tulsa, Okla., and in part to the Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla. On May 4, 1929, the product having been properly relabeled under the supervision of this department, decrees were entered ordering the exoneration of said bonds.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17186. Adulteration and misbranding of canned sauerkraut. U. S. v. 95 Cases of Canned Sauerkraut. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23796. I. S. No. 08964. S. No. 2018.)

On June 7, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 95 cases of canned sauerkraut, remaining in the original packages at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by the Morgan Packing Co., Austin, Ind., in part on February 21, 1929, and in part on March 8, 1929, alleging that the article had been shipped from Austin, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding

in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Hougland's Sauerkraut * * * Packed by Hougland Bros. Canning Co., Underwood, Ind."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that sauerkraut low in acidity had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that the article consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the designation "Sauerkraut" was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On July 2, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered nunc pro tunc as of June 30, 1929, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17187. Adulteration of canned cherries. U. S. v. 668 Cases of Canned Cherries. Tried to the court and jury. Verdict for claimant. Verdict set aside and new trial granted. Case ordered dismissed. Consent order of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 19971. I. S. No. 15620-v. S. No. E-5190.)

On April 6, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 668 cases of canned cherries at Westfield, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Westfield Fruit Products Co., from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about March 13, 1925, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Pride of Westfield Brand Red Pitted Sour Cherries, Packed by the Westfield Fruit Products Co., Inc., Westfield, N. Y."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On July 29, 1925, the Westfield Fruit Products Co., having appeared as claimant for the property, the case came on for trial before the court and a jury. After the submission of evidence and arguments by counsel, the jury returned a verdict for the claimant. Thereupon the Government filed a motion for a new trial. On September 28, 1925, the motion for a new trial was argued, and the verdict of the jury was set aside and a new trial granted. On November 13, 1928, an order was entered dismissing the case. On November 22, 1929, the claimant having expressed a desire that the cherries be destroyed on motion of the United States, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17188. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 10 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24677. I. S. No. 028909. S. No. 2962.)

On March 3, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 cases of butter at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by the June Dairy Products Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., in part on or about February 18, 1930, and in part on or about February 24, 1930, and transported from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "June Dairy Sweet Fancy Print Butter One Pound Net Weight."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "One Pound Net Weight," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and in that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement "One Pound Net Weight" was incorrect.

On April 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17189. Adulteration of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 21 Cases of Canned Tuna Fish. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 24426. I. S. No. 011216. S. No. 2669.)

On January 9, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Utah, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cases of canned tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Salt Lake City, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Van Camp Sea Food Co., from Los Angeles Harbor, Calif., on or about November 26, 1929, and transported from the State of California into the State of Utah, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "White Star Brand California Fancy Tuna Fish. * * * Packed and Guaranteed by White Star Canning Co., Los Angeles Harbor, Calif."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On March 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, a decree was entered adjudging the product adulterated and ordering that it be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17190. Misbranding of flour and corn meal. U. S. v. 496 Sacks of Flour, et al. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 24592, 24594, 24595. I. S. Nos. 026998, 026999, 027000. S. No. 2945.)

On March 5, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 496 sacks of flour and 68 sacks of corn meal, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Iberia, La., alleging that the articles had been shipped by the American Maid Flour Mills, Houston, Tex., on or about February 20, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The articles were labeled in part, variously: "American Maid Flour Every Sack Guaranteed 65 Per Cent Short Patent American Maid Flour Mills Bleached 24 Pounds Net;" "Chief Flour Every Sack Guaranteed Bleached 24 Pounds Net;" "Majesty Corn Meal 24 Pounds Net."

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the statement on the labels, "24 Pounds Net," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the articles were food in package form and failed to bear plain and conspicuous statements of the quantity of contents, since the statements made were incorrect.

On March 31, 1930, the American Maid Flour Mills, Houston, Tex., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,400, conditioned in part that it be shipped back to Houston, Tex., under the supervision of this department, to be bulked, repacked, weighed, and relabeled.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17191. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 53 Gallons of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24681. I. S. No. 026437. S. No. 2841.)

On February 10, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 53 gallons of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned February 4, 1930, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. G. Wyatt, Townsend, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part for the said article.

On March 3, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17192. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 12 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24679. I. S. No. 028908. S. No. 2889.)

On February 20, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of butter at Newark, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co., from Atlantic, Iowa, on or about February 8, 1930, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of New Jersey, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Brookfield Pasteurized Creamery Butter Quarters 1 Lb. Net Weight * * * Swift & Company * * * Chicago."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "1 Lb. Net Weight," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight" was incorrect.

On April 9, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17193. Adulteration of scallops. U. S. v. 5 Barrels of Scallops. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product delivered to charitable institution. (F. & D. No. 24630. I. S. No. 028893. S. No. 2862.)

On February 14, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 barrels of scallops, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by H. L. Harris & Co., Cambridge, Md., on or about February 13, 1930, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance, water, had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for scallops.

On February 28, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the portion of the product passed by this department as fit for human consumption be delivered to a charitable institution, and the unfit portion, if any, destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17194. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 5 Cases of Butter. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24360. I. S. No. 021298. S. No. 2375.)

On October 1, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped by Swift & Co. (Inc.), from Clarinda, Iowa, on or about September 15, 1929, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Print) "1 Lb. Net weight Brookfield Pasteurized Creamery Butter. * * * Distributed By Swift & Company * * * Chicago, U. S. A."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight," appearing on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser; and for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the statement "1 Lb. Net Weight" was incorrect.

On November 11, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17195. Adulteration and misbranding of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 90 Cases of Canned Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23960. I. S. No. 09145. S. No. 2167.)

On or about August 22, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cases of canned shrimp at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by Granger & Co., from Buffalo, N. Y., June 16, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Grangers Brand Shrimp Wet Pack Contents 5¾ ozs. Distributed by Granger & Company, Buffalo, N. Y."

Examination of the article by this department showed it to be decomposed and short weight.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act, general paragraph and paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, in the case of food.

On March 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17196. Adulteration of tomato sauce. U. S. v. 700 Cases of Tomato Sauce. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24476. I. S. No. 029813. S. No. 2738.)

On or about January 27, 1930, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 700 cases of tomato sauce, remaining unsold in the original cases at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by F. Romeo & Co. (Inc.), Dover, Del., January 4, 1930, and transported from the State of Delaware into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Giulietta Brand Salsa Di Pomodoro Uso Napoli Made in U. S. A. Giulietta Packing Co. Giulietta Brand Tomato Sauce."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid vegetable substance.

On March 24, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17197. Adulteration and misbranding of mustard. U. S. v. 18 Cases of Mustard. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23899. I. S. No. 08422. S. No. 2108.)

On July 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 cases of mustard, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Fort Wayne, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Harbauer Co., from Toledo, Ohio, on or about February 26, 1929, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained about 15 per cent of added bran which had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for mustard.

Misbranding was alleged under section 8, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the act, for the reason that the labels on the cases and packages, "Elks Pride Brand Mustard Colored with Turmeric Net Wgt. 9 Lbs. Made by the Harbauer Co.,"

were misleading and tended to deceive and mislead purchasers as to the quality and strength of the article.

On August 27, 1929, the Harbauer Co., Toledo, Ohio, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17198. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 24567. I. S. No. 022608. S. No. 2878.)

On February 20, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Colorado Springs, Colo., consigned by R. J. Williams, Sharyland, Mission, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on February 10, 1930, from Sharyland via Mission, Tex., into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Grapefruit * * * Packed For Valley Fruit Co. McAllen, Texas. Lower Rio Grande Valley Texas Valley Sweet, etc. Rio Grande Valley Citrus Fruit No. 1, 46 Marsh Seedless."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 24, 1930, the C. H. Robinson Co., a Colorado corporation, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, conditioned that it should not be used, sold, or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act. It was further ordered that the fruit be examined under the supervision of this department and any portion found to be decomposed or frozen be destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17199. Adulteration of grapefruit. U. S. v. 360 Boxes of Grapefruit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24547. I. S. No. 022602. S. No. 2870.)

On February 20, 1930, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 360 boxes of grapefruit, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Denver, Colo., consigned by the Etchison Produce Co., Raymondville, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped from Raymondville, Tex., on or about February 5, 1930, and transported from the State of Texas into the State of Colorado, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Golden March Seedless Whip Brand Citrus Fruits Packed and shipped by R. L. Roots, Raymondville, Tex. * * *. Grown by W. A. Harding, Raymondville, Tex."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17200. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. v. 55 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23976. I. S. No. 011417. S. No. 2217.)

On September 3, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 55 barrels of vinegar at Albert Lea, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Marshall Vinegar Co., from Marshalltown, Iowa, in part on or about June 5, 1929, and in part on or about June 22, 1929, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs

act. The article was labeled in part: "Western Grocer Co. Evaporated Apple Vinegar * * * Mayflower Brand."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted in part for the said article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Evaporated Apple Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 13, 1929, the Marshall Vinegar Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed and the containers delivered to the said claimant upon payment of costs.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

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